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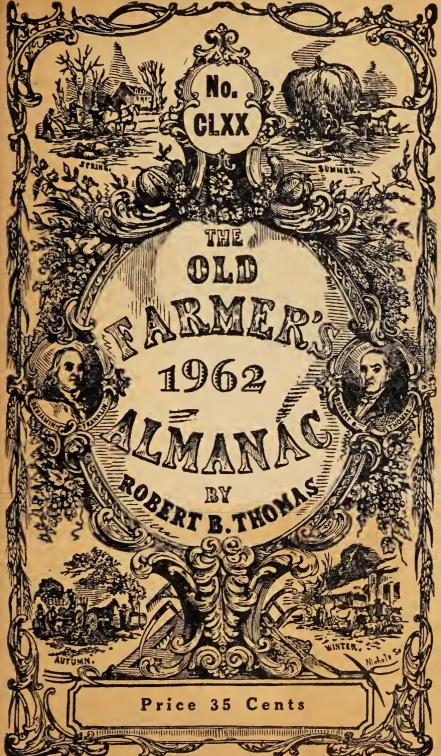
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Weather Forecast, Fishing Days, Planting Tables.

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John Hancock had a fine home. A prosperous business. A future solid and secure as any man's.

Why should a man like that want to change things?

But you open the book of our fight for independence, and there he is on every page. You come to the part about the Boston Tea Party, and he's right in the thick of it.

Paul Revere's Ride? That's to warn Hancock and his friend Sam Adams that the British are marching to Lexington.

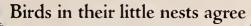
The Declaration of Independence? It's his own death warrant if he signs it. But he puts his name down, big and bolds

Then you think about it for a while ance it makes good sense.

You know what grips a man when he first gets a whiff of the fresh, clean air of independence. After that he can'l live with the stale smell of tyranny it his nostrils.

So you know why John Hancock wanted to change things. You under stand because you've grown up in the same fresh air of independence, and it'made you the same kind of man.







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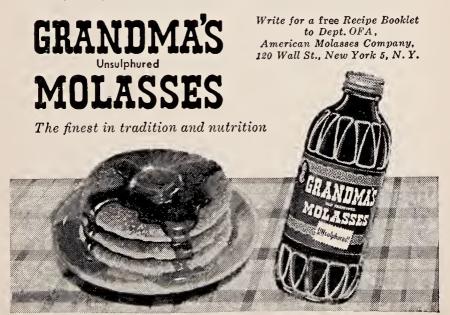
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Eric	Κ.	Fare,	High	ıland	Park	71	, І	llinoi	•
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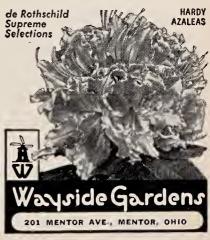
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Capewell & Kimmel 1862

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1962

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BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.



See how beneath the Moon-beam's Smile, You little Billow heaves its Breast, And foams and sparkles, for a while, Then murmuring, soft, subsides to Rest.

Thus Man, the Sport of Bliss and Care, Rises on Time's eventful Sea; And having swell'd a Moment there, Thus melts into ETERNITY! Unknown Sailor

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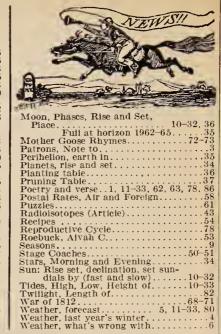
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Index

Agricultural Extension Stations66
Auctent Mariner
Anecdotes and Pleasantries 62-3
i Anhalian aarth in 35
Aspects
Astronaut (IIS)
Astrology, Zodiac
Auto Laws
Balloon, 178448
Ben Burlap's Barn71
Bleth stance 20 41
Birthstones
Caleudar, 1961, 1962, 1965
Cap'n Kidd
Charades, Word
Condemned Ship65
Corrections, use anywhere
Counterfeiting
Dates, historical11-33
Days, Length of, Fast, Feast10-33
Ectipses, Moon and Sun35
Essay Contest
Explanations9
Fables (Fontaine) illustrated75-77
Farmer's Calendars11–33
Fishing, best days, Laws8, 9, 45
Frosts42
Game Laws44, 45
Gestation Periods78
Heat, animais in
Holidays, Church, State, Week-
end weather
Holy Days
Hunting Laws44, 45
Man and the Moon42
Measures, table of



GLOSSARY OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS, ETC.

Aph. — Aphelion . . . Planet revolving about Sun reaches point in its orbit farthest away from the Sun.

Apo. - Apogee . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit farthest from Earth.

Conj. — conjunction . . . moment of closest approach to each other of any two heavenly bodies.

Declination (see top left hand calendar pages)... measure of angular distance any celestial object lies perpendicularly north or south of celestial equator. Exactly analogous to terrestrial latitude. OFA gives declination at time each day the Sun is due South.

El. — elongation . . . apparent angular distance of a member of the solar system from the Sun as seen from the Earth.

Inf. — Inferior . . . Inferior conjunction is when the Planet is between the Sun and the Earth.

Moon Runs High or Low . . . day of month Moon Souths highest or lowest above the horizon.

Opposition . . . time when Sun, and Moon or Planet appear on opposite sides of the sky (elongation 180 degrees).

Peri. - Perigee . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit closest to Earth.

Peri. — Perihelion . . . Planet revolving about the Sun reaches point in its orbit closest to Sun.

R.A. — Right Ascension . . . the measure Eastward along the celestial equator of any celestial body from the vernal equinox to the point where the circle which passes through the object perpendicular to the celestial equator intersects the latter.

Stat. — stationary... when the apparent movement of a Planet against the background of Stars stops—just before same comes to opposition.

Sunrise and Sunset... visible rising and setting of Sun's upper limb across the unobstructed horizon of an observer whose eyes are 15 feet above ground level.

Sun Fast... the times given in this column must be subtracted from your Sun

Dial to arrive at the correct time.

Sup. — Superior . . . Superior Conjunction is when the Sun is between the Planet

and the Earth.

Twilight . . . begins or ends when stars of the sixth magnitude disappear or appear

at the Zenith — or the Sun is appr. 18 degrees below the horizon.

Underground Moon... one which changes its phases between 12 M. and 1 A.M.

To Patrons

This is the 170th consecutive annual edition of THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC(K)... the oldest continuously published, in the same name and format, periodical in America. This edition is for the year 1962 or Atomic Year 18.

Almanaes extend farther back into the history of mankind than any other kind of publication. Appearing first on stone tablets between 3000 and 4000 B.C., one finds them as printed "firsts" in almost every country in the world. In between issnes we devote much time and expense in collecting from all parts of the world, for you, subject matter and prints which appear to be remarkable in this long history. This year, for example, pages 38, 39, and 40 carry reproductions (taken from a book published in Latin in 1570) of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac as actually seen in the heavens by ancient man. These in hand, gazing skyward you may test your own imagination against that of pre-Christian shepherds and mariners in the outlining of these constellations into the shapes of animals and people as they saw them.

What of the farmer these days? Is his financial income the same, proportionate to industry, as it was five, ten, or twenty-five years ago? With forty billion dollars flowing from Uncle Sam's pocket into defense and space, and under five billion for crop price support, it is hard to see how it can be. The small, full-time, successful, one-man farm — the one most important single unit (economic, social, and religious) in the American way of life — has become as hard to find as a good day in April.

However, on the large, now mechanized, farms and among those who have moved into other segments of the economy, there remain as many dirt-farmers-at-heart as there ever were. These men and women will never (nor will this publication) go along with the agnostics of science or politics to be "pied-pipered" very far along the road to ruin. It becomes increasingly important nevertheless that we continue to recognize the dangers of bigness, of carelessness, and especially of that kind of thinking which holds the welfare of the American individual and business expendable for the purchase of that popular but nebulous phoney called "international goodwill."

As in other years, Loring P. Andrews has prepared the astronomical matter with correction tables which will make this Almanac useful in all fifty states. Abe Weatherwise, in celebrating his 170th birthday, has contributed his weather forecasts in somewhat greater detail than usual. Benjamin Rice again contributes the delightful Farm Calendars, and Hal Borland the calendar verses. Other contributions are by-lined wherever they may appear.

Original portraits of the founder and his wife, painted by an itinerant artist about 1825, the founder's drawing tools, his kerchief, and several hatboxes made by Mrs. Thomas, covered with 1809 sheets from this Almanac, are now on display in a 1784 farmhouse annex to these offices, which has been restored as a museum of material pertaining to this Almanac. It is open to visitors, and for a "potluck" luncheon, on any working day.

We are unable to find words or ways to express fully the gratitude this Almanac owes to the many without whose aid and interest it could not exist. We trust our own efforts in its behalf may continue to warrant your approbation. Man, however, in these things can only propose, God is the true disposer, In this then it is by our works and not our words we would be judged. These we hope will sustain us in the humble, though proud, station we have so long held, in the name of

Your ob'd servant,

Ott. B. Bromos.

Last Winter's Weather

(Nov. and Dec., 1960; Jan., Feb., and Mar., 1961)

Abe's forecast — see pg. 5, 1961 OFA — for last winter was "(1) colder than last year; (2) slightly colder than average; (3) 52.5" snow; (4) 19.68" total precipitation; (5) average temperature just under 30°." In this, the verification at the Blue Hill Observatory reveals he was 60% right. Of these five forecasts, (1) was correct, (2) was correct, (3) was wrong (the snowfall was 78.8"), (4) was correct (the precipitation was 19.27"), (5) was wrong (the average was 32.1°).

Abe also made (1) a general forecast for each month; (2) a detailed forecast for each month; and (3) some 24 forecasts for certain periods within each month:

On (1) his overall score was again 60%. His forecast for November, "cold," brought above normal temperatures; for December, "snowy, only 10" of snow for the whole month. However, his "very cold" January, "warm and snowstruck" February, "cold not too snowy" March could not have been more correct.

On (2) his detailed pinpointing of temperature, snowfall, and precipitation for each month were all far outside the limits of what we consider successful. On these his score was a big fat zero. For example, in November he called for 37.5° ave. temp., 1.3" snow, and 4.00" precip. Actually, November was 45.5°, there was only a trace of snow, and 2.72" precip. No month was even close.

On (3) he improved as the winter progressed, but a poor 371/2% on his four forecasts for November, and 66%% on six December forecasts pulled his overall average down to 74.92%. It is interesting to note that these short-period forecasts were more successful than those he made for the winter and/or the months as a whole.

Highlights for the winter all over the country were as follows:

Nov.

- 20 Heavy snow, State of Wash. 27-28 Blizzard, S. Dak., Wyo. 28-29 Ice storm, Md., Minn., N.H.

Dec.

- 5 Blizzard, N. Dak., Wyo. 6-10 Rain, snow, Tex. 10 Ice storm, Kans., Okla.

- 11-12 Heavy snow (14-20"), 10 below to 10 above, 60 MPH gusts, Va., Pa., N.J., N.Y., Conn., R.I., Mass., N.H., Vt. 20 Snow, Ill.

 - 21 Snow, Mass. 29 Rain and snow, S.E. States
 - 31 Squalls, La.

- 1 Rain, ice, snow, Mass., N.H., Vt. 15-16 Snow, Mass. 18-22 Really rough, Alaska

- 19-20 Blizzard (a repeat of Dec. 11-12)
- 20-30 Extremely cold, N.E. and N.Y.; many harbors ice bound, many cold records broken.
 - 24 Ice storm, Ala., Ga.

Feb.

- 1-3 Severe cold, N.E. and N.Y.
- 2-3 Snow, wind, Ill. 4 Best ice boating N.J. in vears.
 - Blizzard (winter's worst), Pa., Mass. 17" snow; Texas
- Tower tragedy. 17-25 Rains, floods, Ala., Ga. 14, 18, 19 Heavy fog. Me., Mass. 21 Giant ice field (45 sq. mi.)
 - in sea off Provincetown. Mass.
- 23-26 Rain and snow, East. States
 - 28 Tornadoes. Okla.
 - 28 Montreal reports lightest winter snowfall in years.

Mar.

- 4 Tornado, Chicago
- 6 Tornadoes, Md.
- 7-8 Tornadoes, Ala., Ga.
- 8-9 Snow, Me., Mass., N.H., Vt.
- 12 Tornadoes, Ark.
- 14 Snow, rain, N.E. 26 Tornadoes, Kans.
- 27 Hail, La.

Too late for the 1961 OFA was the mention of Hurricane "Donna" of Sept. 13, 1960, correctly forecast by Old Abe with his "Forgive please while rainy gales tease." That was all it was for most of New England. For a resume of weather forecasts in general, see page 6.

Weather Forecast

(Applies to Boston but will work for other places by subtracting one day for each Time Zone west, by reading five deg. lower temperature for every 100 miles north of 42 Lat. N. or 5 deg. higher for every 100 mi. South of 42 Lat. N. and by considering every 1000 feet of altitude is 3.3 degrees

cooler.)

Herewith, as of June 1, 1961, are the forecasts by Abe Weatherwise for the Winter of 1961-62 (Nov., Dec. 1961, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., 1962): 14 individual months: and anywhere from four to seven periods within each month. You will note April has been added as a Winter within each month. You will note April has been added as a month. What's the use in calling it a Spring month — when it never really is?

The verification of Old Abe's forecasts on this page in the 1961 edition will be found on page 4. On the right-hand calendar pages, 11-33, in italics, are Old Abe's original words. What follows here is

only the prose translation.

WINTER

(Nov., Dec., 1961, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., 1962)
Winter will be a little colder than last year, with an average temperature of 33.2°. This is 3.7° below normal. There will not be as much snow (71" vs. 82.3" — the 71" is 28.3" above normal), or as much total precipitation (22.5"). Normal is 22". Last year was 24.9". There will be 21 storms of 1" or more of snow, and at least 5 of these will have more than 6". Droughts may occur in some places before the year is out. December 1961 and February 1962 seem to be the months to watch.

Nov. (1961): 39° (3.8° below ave.), 2" snow, 2 storms, 3" precip. (.6" below ave.). 1-4, rain; 5-7, foggy and warm;

8-12, cool and fine; 13-19, warm and nice; 20-21, overcast: 22-26, had storm, ice, rain, snow: 27-30, clear.

Dec. (1961): 30° (2.3° below ave.), 16" snow, 5 storms, 3.5" precip. (4" below ave.).

14. cold, rain or sleet; 5-11, NE storm with snow; 12-15, overcast with rain or sleet: 16-21, cold wave: 22-26, big snow storm; 27-28, clear but windy; 29-31, rain or sleet.

Jan. (1962): 28.5° (which is ave.), 10" snow. 5 storms, 4" precip. (.2" above ave.).

1-3, cold north winds; 4-6, clear: 7-11, big snowstorm; 12-16, cold and stormy: 17-19, Jan. thaw: 20-21, cold: 22-26, bliz-zard: 27-31, clear, windy, then snow.

Feb.: 20° (8.3° below ave.), 26" snow, 5 storms, 5" precip. (1.5" above ave.).

1-4, high winds and cold; 5-7, milder with rain or snow; 8-11, near-blizzard; 12-17, warm storm of rain, glaze and snow; 18-20, cold; 21-23, "Washington's Birthday Blizzard of 1962"; 24-26, nice; 27-28, snow. arch: 35° (1.8° below ave.), 16½" snow, 4 storms, 4" precip. (1.1" above ave.).

March:

16% show, (1" above ave.).
1-3, windy, unpleasant; 4-6, 1-3, windy, unpleasant; 4-6, 1-3, near cold; 18-20, snow: 7-9, warm; 10-13, near blizzard; 14-17, cold: 18-20, gales and cold: 21-23, warm and nice: 24-27, warm: 28-31. rain.

April: 46.7° (1.3° above ave.), 3" snow, 3" precip. (.7" below

1-5, morning fogs; 6-10, storm with high winds and rain: 11-16, fair and mild: 17-19, over-cast: 20-24, cooler with rain or snow; 25-27, changeable: 28-30, warm with showers.

SPRING

The Spring (May and June) promises to be on the cool side but with more than average clear, sunny, hot days.

May: 58° (.5° above ave.), 2" precip. (1.4" below ave.).

1-3, clear and fine: 4-8, cold storm: 9-19, fog. mist, cold: 20-26, warmer and nice; 27-31, rain.

June: 66.9° (ave.), 3.1" precip. (1.9" below ave.).
1-4. nice; 5-8, thunderstorms with rain and some hail; 9-13. overcast, cool; 14-22, warmer; 23-27, wind and rain, muggy and hot; 28-30, rain.

SUMMER

The Summer (July and August) seems to indicate a pretty good July but a rainy August. Travelers on land and sea should be wary of the storms about the middle of each month.

Continued on page 51

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WEATHER?

The lead editorial of the December, 1960, Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society — that Society to which most of the serious-minded weather scientists (including ourselves) belong — bemoaned the fact that members as well as non-members were at times guilty the fact that members as wen as non-members were at times guilty of inadvertent "overstepping bounds of sound ethical practice," "unfair competition and fee cutting," and "quackery." It asked, and rightly so, for a "sustained sense of responsibility" on the part of its members — and "in the most serious cases of quackery a quiet separation from the Society." Real quackery was defined as "extravagant claims of amazing accuracy in forecasting day to day weather gant claims of amazing accuracy in forecasting and state of the claims is fragmentary and unsatisfactory." It expressed the hope that when accuracy in long-range forecasting can be assured, that day will be marked, "not by a spectacular story in the press, but by a serious article in a reputable scientific journal in which the scientific community." entific basis for the technique is exposed to the scientific community. To which we would like to add only that, before exposure, we trust the article will have been translated by some skilled writer into terms and words which most people will be able to understand.

Of course, certain characters on whom we have kept the record for many years will get a laugh out of the AMS and its Code of Ethics. The Cloud Digger of Pockerville, Conn. — Elisha Bitgood of Hope Valley, R.I. — Haydn Pearson of Greenfield, N.H. — Frank Barton of Presidio County, Texas — the Hon. Gardner Campbell of Wakefield, Mass. — the late One-Eyed Bill Smith of Things Mills, Maine can hardly be expected, if nobody elsc does, to take long-range fore-casting seriously. In fact, as long ago as 1936, infallible Bill declared that of the more than 17,000 licensed weather forecasters in good that of the more than 17,000 heensed weather forecasters in good standing in 1935, his investigations, Congressional and otherwise, had revealed only 278 were not quacks, and of these 278, "about 30% were under suspicion." More recently, during the '50s, the Woolly Bears, championed by Dr. C. H. Curran, curator of insects and spiders at the American Museum of Natural History, threatened to move in and take over the whole long-range forecasting field, including the venerable USWB. However, foreseeing this ethical splitting of bairs venerable USWB. However, foreseeing this ethical splitting of hairs in the forecasting business, they decided to leave it to the Groundhog and his Candlemas Day shadow — well established these many years as faithful and reliable.

Before handing in our "quiet resignation" to the AMS, however, we should like to point out that Old Abe Weatherwise and his "secret formula" as it applies to the OFA weather forecasts have been making an honest effort for some 168 years now to discover, through "inductive" scientific speculation, a basic principle of weather which might be as useful as Newton's discovery of gravity, as Franklin's discovery of electricity, as Einstein's discovery of relativity. This "inductive" kind of research is different from the "deductive" approach used by most weather edientics today (including the coloridate of t kind of research is different from the "deductive" approach used by most weather scientists today (including the satellite proponents) which at best can prove only what the weather has been or is and not what it will be. We cling to the belief that the sun, the chief cause of all weather (in its annual travels north and south) finds a different reaction to its rays almost everywhere it shines. That is, the condition (temperature and moisture) of any given bit of land, forest, lake, or mountain will be different (or the same), at the precise day or hour, from its condition one year, three years, or ten years before, the sun shines upon it. Thus, the weather at that spot or in that area is determinable only — except for the wide-spread storms which eventuate from the overall condition of all of these areas — at local levels. How else, we ask, may a scientific forecast be made for Boston when many times on the same day snow will prevail on Boston Common and, only a few miles away, at Logan Airport it will be raining? Airport it will be raining?

There is nothing wrong with the weather. The trouble is as much with the professional, serious-minded, scientific forecasters as it is with those they would expel as "quacks." There was a story in The New York Herald Tribnne of Feb. 9, 1961, by Philip S. Cook which calls the long-range, 30-day forecasts made by the USWB in Washington "remarkably accurate." Technical paper No. 39, U.S. Department of Commerce, Weather Burean, carries a table on page 4 which states that USWB "weather outlooks" for six years ending December 1959 were verified 71.4% on temperature (compared with 59.6% a coin

Holidans weather 1962

† Are recommended as "with pay" holidays - regardless of regular periods — for all commercial employes. (*) Quite generally observed. All dates are also included in abbreviated form in the Farm Calendars, pages 11-33 (**) State holidays only. (***) Observed some places though probably not holidays.

Jan. 1 (*†) New Year's, Mon., Cold and Clear.

Jan. 8 (**) Battle of New Orleans 19 (**) Robert E. Lee's

Birthday (South) Jan. 26 (**) MacArthur (Ark.) Jan. 30 (**) F. D. R.'s Day (Ky.) Feb. 12 (*) Lincoln's Birthday, (13 states), Mon., Stormy. Feb. 14 (**) Admission Day

(Ariz.)

Feb. 14 (***) Valentine's Day Feb. 15 (***) Susan B. Anthony Feb. 22 (*†) George Washington's Birthday, Thurs., Blizzard. Mar. 1 (**) State Day (Nebraska)

Mar. 2 (**) Texas Ind. Day Mar. 6 (**) Mardi Gras (Ala.,

Fla., La.)
Mar. 7 (**) Burbank Day (Cal.)
Mar. 15 (**) Jackson Day (Tenn.)
Mar. 17 (**) St. Patrick's or
Evacuation Day (Boston)

Mar. 25 (**) Maryland Day Mar. 26 (**) Kuhio Day Mar. 30 (**) Seward's Day

Apr. 2 (**) Arbor Day, Ariz. Apr. 12 (**) Halifax Day (N. C.)

Apr. 13 (**) Jefferson Day (Ala., Mo., Neb., Okla., Va.) Apr. 19 (**) Patriots' Day (Me., Mass.), Thurs., Overcast.

Apr. 20 (**) Good Friday (Ark., Cal., Conn., Del., Fla., Ill., Ind., La., Md., Minn., N. J., N. D., Penn. & Tenn.) Rain or snow. Apr. 21 (**) San Jacinto (Tex.) Apr. 22 (**) Okla. Day. Arbor

Day, Nebr. Apr. 23 (**) Easter Mon. (N. C.) Apr. 23 (**) Fast Day (N. H.), Mon., Cool, perhaps stormy.

Apr. 26 (**) Memorial Day (Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss.)

Apr. 27 National Arbor Day (Del., ('tah)

May 4 (**) R. I. Indep. Day

May 10 (**) Meni. Day (N.&S.C.). May 13 (***) Mother's Day

May 19 (**) Armed Forces Day May 20 (**) Mecklenburg (N. C.) May 30 (*†) Decoration or Memo-rial Day, Wed., Rain. June 3 (**) Jefferson Davis Day (Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., S. C., Tenn., Tex.)
June 11 (**) Kamehameha Day
June 14 (**) Flag (Pa.)
June 15 (**) Pioneer Day (Idaho)
June 17 (**) Bunker Hill (Suf-

folk Co., Mass.), Sun., Warm.
June 17 (***) Father's Day
June 20 (**) West Virginia Day
July 4 (*†) Indep., Wed., Showers. July 13 (**) Forrest's (Tenn.)

July 24 (**) Pioneer Day (Utah)

Aug. 1 (**) Colorado Day Aug. 14 (**) Victory (Ark., R. I.) Aug. 16 (**) Bennington, Vt. Bat.

Aug. 30 (**) Huey Long (La.) (*†) Labor Day, Mon., Sept. 3 Fine.

Sept. 9 (**) Admission Day (Cal.) Sept. 12 (**) Defender's (Md.) Sept. 16 (**) Cherokee (Okla.) Sept. 17 (***) Citizenship Day Sept. 28 (***) Am. Indian Day

Oct. 1 (**) Missouri Day Oct. 10 (**) Okla. Hist. Day Oct. 11 (**) Pulaski Day (Neb.)

Oct. 12 (*†) Columbus (All states except 10), Fri., Overcast.

Oct. 18 (**) Alaska Day Oct. 24 (***) United Nations Day Oct. 31 (**) Nevada Day

Nov. 1 (**) All Saints' Day (La.)
Nov. 4 (**) Will Rogers (Okla.)
Nov. 11 (*†) Veterans' (All states
except 4) Sun., Nice, warm.
Nov. 17 (***) Sadie Hawkins Day
Nov. 22 (*†) Thanksgiving Day,

Thurs., N. E. Storm.
Nov. 23 (**) Repudiation (Md.)

Dec. 1 (**) Arbor Day, Ark.
Dec. 10 (**) Wyoming Day
Dec. 15 (***) Bill of Rights Day
Dec. 21 (***) Forefather's Day
Dec. 25 (*†) Christmas Day, Tues.,

Snow flurries.

LONG HOLIDAY WEEKENDS, 1962

The year 1962 promises five really long weekends: New Year's (Mon.), Labor Day (Mon.), Columbus Day (Fri.), Thanksgiving Day (Thurs.), Christmas (Tues.). Some may be able to stretch Washington's (Thurs.) and Independence (Wed.). However, Patriots' (Thurs.), Memorial (Wed.) don't offer much hope - nor do Bunker Hill and Armistice Days - both falling on Sundays.

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Introduction

STANDARD TIME IS USED THROUGHOUT THIS ALMANAC

Add 1 hr April 29, (deduct it Oct. 28) for Daylight Saving Time For States which retain September D.S.T. Closing Date, Deduct it Sept. 30.

Chronological Cycles for 1962.

Solar Cycle 11 | Roman Indiction . . 15 Dominical Letter* . G | Year of Julian Period 6675 Epact.

*The Dominical Letter is used instead of the usual "S" for "Sunday" by almanac makers for determining at a glance (a) the year of the almanac, (b) on what day of the week any day of the month will fall.

Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1962

SeptuagesimaSun.Feb. 18	Good Friday	Apr. 20	Whitsunday	June 10
Shrove Sunday Mar. 4	Easter Sunday	Apr. 22	Trinity Sunday	June 17
Ash Wednesday Mar. 7	Low Sunday	Apr. 29	Corpus Christi	June 21
1st Sun. in Lent Mar. 11	Rogation Sun.	May 27	1st Sunday in	
Palm Sunday Apr. 15	Ascension Day	May 31	Advent	Dec. 2

THE SEASONS OF 1962

Winter (1961)	December 21	9.20 р.м.	(Sun enters Capricornus)
Spring (1962)			(Sun enters Aries)
			(Sun enters Cancer)
Fall	September 23	7.35 A.M.	(Sun enters Libra)
Winter	December 22	3.15 A.M.	(Sun enters Capricornus)

Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

O @ @ The Sun. The Moon.	Q Venus.	4 Jupiter.	Ψ Neptune.
The Moon.	The Earth.	h Saturn.	Pluto.
of Mercury.	d Mars.	∰ or ∂ Uranus.	

Names and Characters of the Aspects.

of Conjunction, or in the same degree.	Ω Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
Quadrature, 90 degrees.	O Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
8 Opposition, or 180 degrees.	

CALENDAR PAGE EXPLANATIONS AND SIGNS

On the right hand pages you will find every now and again the symbols given above conjoined in groups of three to give you what is happening in the heavens. See Glossary, Page 2. Example: \mathcal{Shg} on page 13 opposite Feb. 6 means Saturn and the Moon are on that day in conjunction, or nearest to each other. See also pages 81-85 which explain how you may correct pages 10-33 for use anywhere in the U.S.A.

THE MOON, THE ZODIAC, THE WEATHER

This ALMANAC is not easily produced. There are some 400,000 calculations which must be made, and verified. Before use, therefore, a thorough study of the explanations and cross references is recommended. Queries must be accompanied

by stamped addressed reply envelope.

The LONG RANGE FORECASTS about the weather appear in prose on page 5 and in verse, in italies, on pages 11 through 33. Opposite February 7 to 10, on Page 13, you will note: "Thick wet snows stick" which means the Almanac expects this kind of weather some time during this period . . . in the Boston area.

expects this kind of weather some time during this period...in the Boston area. For adjustments to other localities see pages 5 and 80.

For those interested in the INFLUENCE OF THE MOON, ZODIAC, etc. fishermen will appreciate page 8 where the best Moon Dates for fishing are given; also when the Moon is in CNC, SCO, or PSC (pages 10-32) is most favorable. The columns (pages 10-32) on Moon Rise and Set should be especially valuable. To calculate when the Moon "Souths" (useful to fishermen) take roughly halfway between Moon Rise and Set — Pages 10-32. This is information carried only by this Almanac. Planters should consult Page 36, and the signs CNC, LIB, and SCO; brush cutters the full and last quarters of the Moon: not setters and women. brush cutters the full and last quarters of the Moon; post setters and women wanting permanent waves, TAU, LEO, and AQR. For tooth extraction, G'M, VIR, SGR, CAP, and PSC seem best. Such superstitions of course have no sensible value, but these are all here for those who believe they have.

A full coverage of zodiacal and daily saws is given in Part II, beginning on Page 38.

196	JANUARY, FIRST MONTH. ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
ä	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0		Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
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ina	2	22	55	8	22	14	14	21	18	20	20	07	26	18	42
ecl	3	22	49	9	22	06	15	21	07	21	19	54	27	18	27
A	4	22	43	10	21	57	16	20	56	22	19	40	28	18	11
S.O	5	22	37	11	21	48	17	20	44	23	19	26	29	17	55
0	6	22	30	12	21	38	18	20	33	24	19	12	30	17	39

- New Moon, 6th day, 7 h. 36 m., morning, E.
- First Quarter, 13th day, 12 h. 02 m., morning, W.
 Full Moon, 20th day, 1 h. 17m., evening, E.
 Last Quarter, 28th day, 6 h. 37 m., evening, E.

	KEY LETTERS REFER TO COMMECTIONS TABLE, MAGES 31.3, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND														EW	ENGLA	NO.
y of	Day of Month	Day of Week	0	Key	0	Key		ngth of	Sun Fast	Bost		D	Key	D	Key	D	D
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4		Th.	7 13	0	426	C	9	12	11	9	$9\frac{3}{4}$	5 00	М	3 00	E	SGR	28
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JANUARY hath 31 days.



The carth evolved from fire, they say, A lightning-curdled Milky Way. Sometimes I wish, when Winter's hite Thrusts fey fang through day and night, That I had known this staid old planet With ware of fire red fees of course. With more of fire and less of granite.

	D.	D.Y	High Water, Weather, etc.	
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Į	2	Tu.	Din Jupiter, Saturn 19.2 livers. Hudson R. frozen, Tides 19.6 An old	ni st
l	3	W.	Hudson R. frozen, Tides \\\ 9.6 An old	aı
i	4		Unlucky days L. Braille {10.1 fash-	tli
l	5	Fr.	Unlucky days L. Braille 10.1 fash- Unlucky days L. Braille 10.1 fash- 12th night — take rides 40.6 ioned 40.8 ioned 5.8 ioned 5.8 ioned 5.1 fth \$\frac{10.6}{2}\$ ioned 5.2 ioned 5.3 ioned 5.4 fth \$\frac{10.6}{2}\$ ion	w
1		Sa.	Enin Sun Dials - [7 180] bliz-	eh
	7	G	Ist S. a. Ep. 6hC 6\$h zard,	th
		M.	Plough M. Cheri 64C Hol. this	1.0
		Tu.	Well begun is Tides [10.1	w w
		w.	half ended 11.3 87000	I
	11	Th.	"The good 3 hells of 10.1 will blow. Glasgow shall stand 'til daylight hy, 1854" 10.5 Shovel	d
	1	Fr.	on La Verendyre (10.5	1
	3	Sa.	C Eq. reached Rockics 1743 (10.0 or Packet Columbia's giant wave and orgy, 1845 (9.9 stay)	te
		G.	2nd a. Ep. St. Hil. \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	w fr
		M.	Texas Tower blown Tidog (9.8 hours)	-
			down, 1961 Tides 8.8 hovel.	w hi
	17	W.	OPV galore Indes 8.7 Ine	aı
			Virgin Mary, 1871	bı
		Th.	high So. Pole 1912 \ 8.8 \ \tau w.	fe bl
		Fr.	[20th Cold Night] So. Tides 10.2 Bold The "Wolf" Sor El. Mercury cold	lin
		Sa.	Full moon YE eve. star cotta.	ni
	21	C	3rd S. a. Ep. Tides { 10.1 The	11 8
	1	М.	600 16 helow Tides (10.0 snow	ln.
		Tu.	650 Suh Gudgeon sank Tides (9.9 9.8	an
		W.	(9.6 swirls, St. Paul Irclear hetides happy year \$9.3 wind	
		Th.	St. Paul liclear hetides happy year \ \ 9.3 wind	la
	1	Fr.	Ed. Henemon	ea
		Sa.	\sqrt{Stat.} do Snp. venus venus Zero,	b
	28	G	14th \$ a. 延取. Tides \ 8.8 hero.	
	29	M.	6 \(\psi \) \(\text{S.S. City of Boston Dis. 1870} \) \(\text{8.8 Etct to F.D.R. Day } \) \(\text{8.0 more more } \) \(\text{S.S. City of Boston Dis. 1870} \) \(\text{8.1 Lo, Boston Dis. 1870} \) \(\text{8.1 more } \)	p
	30	Tu.	Better to F.D.R. Day 8.0 more	th

Jan. Rec.

Prec. 1958

than at

the bottom

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of

×

Farmer's Calendar.

I had only half slept all ight through the roar of the orm-what with the sleet nd snow bucketing against he windows and the trees reaking and groaning. This as no ordinary northeaster hat would shriek down the himney in fits and starts and hen be quiet. This was in the est tradition of Whittier's Snowbound," and I knew it then I tried to see out the indow. Through the smother eould just make out the oad, blocked solid with great rifts. Our town plows ouldn't buck this one.

I took stoek: no lights, no elephone, no furnace. Here e were on our hill, a mile com anyone, isolated - but guessed the rest of the town vas that way, too — each to is own little island of house nd barns.

It was a dismaying thing: out then, suddenly, instead of eeling hemmed in. I had a dessed sense of privacy and ndependence, and I called to uy wife, "Hi, dear, the sheriff ure won't get us to-day." She aughed and ealled back, Wonderful — no sheriff — no telephone — no nothing," nd put on her overcoat and nade the beds.

So I cleaned the kerosene mps, started the Franklin amps, started the Franklin tove, lit the fireplaces, took are of the horses, and went sleep on the couch. It was etter than a desert island. But it didn't last. Midafter-

oon a shrouded ghost apeared at the door. It was he Public Service man, and he faithful, energetic idiot the faithful, energetie snow, had our lights on before dark.

1962]

FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

n.	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
Declination	1	17s.	05	7	15	18	13	13	21	19	11	16	25	9	05
ins	2	16	48	8	14	59	14	13	01	20	10	55	26	8	43
e l	3	16	31	9	14	40	15	12	40	21	10	33	27	8	20
Ã	4	16	13	10	14	21	16	12	19	22	10	11	28	7	58
ού 2	5	15	55	11	14	01	17	11	59	23	9	49			
(e)	6	15	34	12	13	41	18	11	38	24	9	27	l		- 1

- New Moon, 4th day, 7 h. 10 m., evening, W.
- > First Quarter, 11th day, 10 h. 43 m., morning, E.
- O Full Moon, 19th day, 8 h. 18 m., morning, E.

	7	,	-	_			_	-			-		-	-		_	,,	***		1 14100	136
32	1	Th.				4.5	59	E	10	01	2	$7\frac{3}{4}$	81/4	3	A43	M	1	P36	D	SGR	26
33	2	Fr.	w.	57		5 (E	10	03	2	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	4	45	N	2	34	D	CAF	27
34	. 3	Sa.	6	56	M	5 ()1	E	10	05	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	43	N	3	38	E	CAP	28
35	4	G	6	55	M	5 ()3	E	10	08	2	$10\frac{1}{4}$	11	6	35	М	4	50	E	AQR	29
36	5	M.	6	54	M	5 0)4	E	10	10	1	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	7	21	L	6	04	F	PSC	
37	6	Tu.	6	52	M	5 0)5	E	10	13	1		0	8	02	К	7	20	G	PSC	2
38	7	W.		51	M	5 0)7	E	10	15	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	39	J	8	35	Н	PSC	- 1
39		Th.	6	50	М	50	8	F	10	18	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	9	13	I	9	47	J	ARI	4
40		Fr.				50	- 1	F	10	20	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	9	48	Н	10	P58	К	ARI	5
4 I	10	Sa.		48		5 1	- 1	F	10	23	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	10	21	G	_	_	_	TAU	6
42		G		46		51		F	10	25	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	57	F	12_{i}	305	L	TAU	7
43	12	$ \mathbf{M} $		45	L	5 1	3	F	10	28	1	5	$5\frac{3}{4}$	11;	434	Е	1	12	L	G'M	8
44		Tu.				5 1	- 1	F	10	31	1	6	$6\frac{3}{4}$	12,	16 a	E	2	14	М	G'M	9
45	14	W.		42		5 1		F	10	33	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	1	02	D	3	12	N	CNC	10
46		Th.			_	5 1		- 1	10	36	1	8	$8\frac{3}{4}$	1	52	D	4	04	N	CNC	11
47		Fr.		40		5 1		- 1		39	1	9	$9\frac{3}{4}$	2	45	E	4	52	N	LEO	12
48	17	Sa.		38	- 1	5 1		- 1	-	41	1	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	3	40	E	5	33	М	LEO	13
49	18	G	6	- 1	- 1	52	1	- 1	10	11	2	$10^{\frac{1}{2}}$	11	4	38	F	6	10	М	LEO	14
50	19	M.	6:			52	- 1	- 8	-	47	2	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	5	35	G	6	43	L	_	11
51	20	Tu.			- 1	52		- 11	_	49	$2 \mid$	$11\frac{3}{4}$		6	33	G	7	13	К	VIR	15
52	21				- 1	5 2	- 1	- 11		52	2	$0\frac{1}{4}$	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	7	31	Н	7	41	J	VIR	16
53	22	Th.			- 1	5 2			-	55	2	$0\frac{3}{4}$	1	S	28	I	8	08	1	LIB	17
54	23		6:	- 1	- 1	5 2	- 1	- 1		58	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	9	26	J	8	35	Н	LIB	18
55		_			- 4	5 2		- 1		00	2	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	10	25	K	9	02	G	LIB	19
56	25				_	5 30		G		03	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	11,	25	L	9	32	G	sco	20
57					-	53		- 11		06	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	-	-	10	04	F	sco	21
58			62			5 33	- 1	G		09	3	$4\frac{1}{4}$			26	-	10	42	Е	SGR	22
59	28	W.]	6 2	22	K	5 33	3	G	11	12	3	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$1_{\rm M}^{\rm A}$	27	М	11_{N}^{A}	25	E	SGR	23

FEBRUARY hath 28 days.





lee on the river, two feet of snow, Thirty-mile wind and twenty below. Barn chores done, day all through, Woman a-cooking a thick, hot stew, Asks her man as she stirs the pot, "More snow coming?" 'Likely as not." "Guess we'll live." 'I still contend." No Winter yet has failed to end.

Toes

D.W Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

Th.#St. Bridget

Guam Tides (9.7 1900)

Farmer's Calendar.

I have on my desk a stack

Pur, M. Gd. Hog Day Crides 10.2 will ${
m Fr.}$ 4 Chaplains U.S. flag 1st flies (10.7 Day Gt. Britain 1783 9.6 Sa. 9.6 be 5th S. a. Ep. Sun's total (11.2 froze. 4 C ¶
The destar of the desta M. 6h Chas. Dickens Tides 11.6 and U.S.S. Essex first U.S. 1000 wilder Tu. 6 U.S.S. Essex first U.S. warship to cross equator 1800 wilder.

Con Off Th. Fr. 10|Sa. 11 C Lincoln's Tides $\begin{cases} 9.7 \\ 8.7 \end{cases}$ 848 12 M. snow, Birthday 13 Tu. First U.S. Magazine Fd. 1741 $Tides \begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 8.4 \end{cases}$ ice, Ψ Stat. 14 W. St Valentine Ariz. Auld Deer-"worst Cruns high storms in the year"
Nantucketers move to
Dunkirk, Eng. 1759 16 Fr. thrice. 18.5 Tides $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 8.6 \end{cases}$ ¤Stat. 860 17 Sa. Don'tSeptuagesima [19 Cold th night] 18 C sneeze, Soc Moon eclipse The "Snow" Full Moon (Penumbrai) it'll 19 | M. Tu. din Record snows Tides [9.8] W. John Thomas Jumped Tides [9.2] Over 7 ft. 1959 freeze. SnowWash, Bdy, Con Eq. Tides 9.6 from Th.

of circulars of all kinds investment information, and clothing catalognes, legislative information, religious tracts, agricultural and farm bulletins, brochures of marvelous new volumes, government pronouncements, and all the other what-nots. They don't deserve to be put in a pile as if they were equal, because they aren't, probably; yet all deserve some reading, I suppose, just because they were written. But not one in ten will ever get read by anyone. My waste basket is filled every other day with what is culled even before it gets to the what-not pile.

How many millions of dol-

lars go daily into the making of what-not piles or into waste paper baskets — not to of what-not mention the staggering tons of newsprint forever umpe-

rused? I think of Abe Lincoln who read anything he could lay his hands on, and often walked miles to get that. think of the broadsides and little newsheets seen only in taverns. I think of remote times and places when posts were rarities, and paper about East. as rare as the news it carried, and of when the town crier Cheer, the newspaper. I think was it's clear. of the times when anything printed had the dignity of a proclamation, and a weekly newspaper had only permanence to THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC.

But why do I write? Who

will read this?

26 M. Ludlow, Conn. (15,777 aercs) $\{9.1 \text{ } Dispersion \}$ [9.1 Dispersion of the purch for \$60. — 1640 [8.4 Dispersion of the purch of \$0. — 1640 [8.2 combobuled]] [9.2 molecules] W. Indians raid Deerfield [9.2 molecules] Seven-planet conference in Aquarius Feb. 4-5 may portend big doings.

JΨQ

Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 9.3 \end{cases}$

 ${8.7}$

 $\begin{cases} 9.3 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$

Money, like manure,

Matthias

Sex.S.

needs to be spread St. Weymouth Matthlas raid 1676

 $23|\mathrm{Fr}$.

24|Sa.

25 C

196	[32]			MA	R	CH,	, Тни	RD	M	ONTH.					
			A	STRO	NO	MIC	CAL C.	AI	CUI	ATIO	NS.		-		
ġ	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
tion	1	78	. 35	7	5	16	13	$\overline{2}$	55	19	0	33	25	1	49
60	2	7	12	8	4	53	14	$\overline{2}$		20	0 s	s.10	$\overline{26}$	$\hat{2}$	12
Declin	3	6	49	9	4	30	15	2	08	21	0 N	.14	27	2	36
A	4	6	26	10	4	06	16	1	44	22	0	38	28	3	59
60	5	6	03	11	3	43	17	1	22	23	1	01	29	3	23
ê	6	5	40	12	3	19	18	0	57	24	1	25	30	3	46
	NT.		71/	C	41.	1.	F 1.		1				T.		_]

- New Moon, 6th day, 5 h. 31 m., morning, E.
- First Quarter, 12th day, 11 h. 39 m., evening, W.
- O Full Moon, 21st day, 2 h. 56 m., morning, W.
- Last Quarter, 28th day, 11 h. 11 m., evening, E.

K		TTERS	RE	FER	то	co	RRE	CTIC	ONS	TABL				ALL POIN	TS C	OUTSIDE !	NEW	ENGLA	ND
y of	to di	y of		③	3	(3)	ey		ngth of	Sun	Full Bos	Sea,	D	ey	D	ey	D	D
Day Year	Day	Day	R	ises	Key		ets	Ke	D.	ауз		Morn	Eve.		Ke	Sets	Ke	DI.	
			-		1	∥h.			h.	m.	m.	h.	h.	h. m.	1 1	h. m.	<u> </u>	Place	Age
6c	1	Th.	6		K	-		G	11	14	1 -	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$2^{\text{A}}_{\text{M}}29$	N	12 ^P _M 17	D	CAP	1
61	2	Fr.	6		K	11 -		G	11	17	3	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$		N	1 16	D	CAP	26
62	3	Sa.	6		K	5	37	G	11	20	3	$8\frac{1}{4}$	83/4	4 20	M	2 22	E	AQR	27
63	4	G	6	15	K	5	38	Н	11	23	4	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	5 09	м	3 35	F	AQR	28
64	5	M.	6	14	J	5	39	Н	11	26	4	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	5 52	L	4 50	G	PSC	29
65	6	Tu.	6	12	J	5	41	Н	11	29	4	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	6 31	К	6 07	Н	PSC	0
66	7	W.	6	10	J	5	42	Н	11	31	4	$11\frac{3}{4}$		7 07	J	7 23		ARI	1
67	8	Th.	6	09	J	5	43	Н	11	34	5	$0\frac{\hat{1}}{4}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$	7 43	Н	8 37	J	ARI	2
68	9	Fr.	6	07	J	5	44	Н	11	37	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8 17	Н	9 49	K	TAU	3
69	10	Sa.	6	05	J	5	45	Н	11	40	5	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	8 54	F	10 _M ^P 58	L	TAU	4
70	11	G	6	03	J	5	46	Н	11	43	5	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	9 31	F		_	G'M	5
71	12	M.	6	02		5	48	Н	11	46	6	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	10 13	E	12 ^A 04	м	G'M	7
72	13	Tu.	6	00	J	1 _	49	Н	11	49	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	10 59	D	1 05	M	CNC	8
73	14	W.	5	58	J	5	50	Н	11	52	6	$\frac{5\frac{3}{4}}{5\frac{3}{4}}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	11 ^A 48	D	2 00	N	CNC	9
74	15	Th.	5	57	J	5	51	Н		54	6	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	12 ^P _M 40	D	$\frac{2}{2} \frac{50}{50}$	N	CNC	10
75	16	Fr.	5	55		5	52	1		57	7	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1 35	D	3 33	M		11
76	17	Sa.	5	53	1	5	53	1		00	7	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	2 41	F	4 12		LEO	12
77	18	G	5	51		5	55	Î	12	03	7	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{2}{3} \frac{41}{29}$	F	$\frac{4}{4} \frac{12}{45}$	M	LEO	13
78	19	M.	5	50	- 1		56	1	$\frac{12}{12}$	06	8	10	$10\frac{1}{10\frac{1}{2}}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 25 \\ 4 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$	_	5 16	L	VIR	
79	20	Tu.	5	48	-1	1	57	1	10	09	8	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{10^{2}}{11}$	5 24	G		K	VIR	14
80	21	W.	5	46	ì		58	- 1	$\frac{12}{12}$	$\frac{00}{12}$	8	$10\frac{1}{4}$ $11\frac{1}{4}$	_		H		J	VIR	15
81	22	Th.	5	45	- 1		59	1	10	15	9	114	$11\frac{3}{4}$	6 22	1	6 12	I		
82	23	Fr.	5	43	- 1	١	$\frac{33}{00}$	- 1	12	17	9	-01	0	7 20	J	6 39	1	LIB	16
83	24	Sa.	5	41			01	1		20	9	$0\frac{1}{4}$	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	8 19	K	7 06	H	LIB	17
84	25	G.	5	39			$\frac{01}{03}$	- 1			[$0\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	9 19	L	7 34	G	SCO	18
85	26	M.	5	38			$\frac{00}{04}$	- 1		23	9	$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{21}$		10 19	L	8 05	F	sco	19
86	27	Tu.	5	36	- 1			I		26	10	$\frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	11 ^P _M 20	М	8 41	Е	SGR	20
			5		-1	-	05	J	12	29	10	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$		-	9 21	Е	SGR	21
87 88	28	W.		34	Н		06	J	12	32	10	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	12 ^A _M 20	N	10 08	D	SGR	22
	29	Th.		32	Н		$\frac{07}{2}$	J	12	35	11	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	1 17	N	11M02	D	CAP	23
89	30	$\operatorname{Fr.}$	5	31			08	J	12	38	11	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	N	12° 03	E	CAP	24
90	31	Sa.	5	29	H	6	09	J	12	40	11	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	2 _M 59	M	$1_{\rm M}^{\rm P}11$	Е	AQR	25
			-				_		-	-									



March is a jade, a fickle thing.
With the Winter's wind and the sun of Spring.
The sun writes, "Come!" and the wind says, "Go!"
The sun writes, "Rain!" and the wind says, "Snow!"
The sun keeps writing, the wind erasing,
And March never knows which way she's facing.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
1	Th.	St. Carrol Swan Rides Hol. Mis-
2	Fr.	David d. 1935 Unlucky days beware 2-6 University Hol. Solution of the selection of the sele
3	Sa.	¤gr. El. [⁴th る♥C] られて gusts.
4	C	Quin. S. 68 C 64C White
5	M.	Fat Paunehes make $\begin{cases} 11.3 \\ 10.6 \end{cases}$ crystal
6	Tu.	Mardi Gras Shrove Tues. Cherl & J 4 missals.
7	W.	Ash CH. Lent Con (11.7 Spring)
8	Th.	fire engine 1855 Tides 11.5 with a
9	Fr.	World Moody & Sanky 11.2 string.
10	Sa.	First U.S. paper Tides $\begin{cases} 11.0 \\ 10.5 \end{cases}$ Don't
11	G	Quad. S. First Tides \ \ \frac{10.8}{9.7} \ roam
12	M.	St. Gregory 602 Tides 10.1 from
13	Tu.	The Holy Bible was first \ \begin{array}{ll} 9.6 \ 8.5 \end{array} & home. \ \ \text{printed by type 1462} & \ \text{Earllest openlng} & \ \end{array} \ \ \text{9.2} \ \end{array}
14	$ W_{\cdot} $	high Gt. Lakes—Buffalo—1951 \ 8.1
15	Th.	The Ides begin, be- ware of old Colind Tenn. 18.1 Zippy Big day N.Y. Stock Exch. 18.9 and
16	Fr.	
17	Sa.	St. Patrick Day Evae. day equals night \\ 8.4 \ nippy.
18	C	1 2mm 5 3) LOW ARA Springs
19	M	Chapter And the Helph
20	Tu.	of Esther arr. capis. Puring Spring begins of en- of thing. The "Worm" on Tides (9.5 Birds full moon Eq.] Tides (9.4 Birds)
21	W.	= 11 + 1
22	Th.	Faster can fall (9.5)
23	Fr.	lkeen iin voiit lence (3.3 """)
24	Sa.	0 + - 4. 1909
25	Ç	3 5, 2 Day Md. 11des (9.0 Joi)
$\frac{26}{27}$	M.	Florida 1513 Haw, 18.8 91768
$\frac{27}{2}$	Tu.	Ch. Boston 1687 Roston had Nation's gides (9.5 than
28	W.	1005 1006
29	III.	Rockingham, Vt. 1st 19.6 Hol. cancile
30	r.	
31	Sa.	Show Cuba 1909 Tides (9.2 all.

Farmer's Calendar.

Squire Brown had been in ne Legislature some forty years back — when they still had brass spittoons and the boys from the North Countree January, holed in there till June, and made a good country living on travel money they never traveled on.

they never traveled on.
Squire was in his rocker reading Skelton's column on the State of The Capitol, and making political noises. This I thought was just the time to get him red-hot on legislating in general. So I ventured, "Squire, what's your idea of a good legislator?" "Good Lord, boy," exploded the Squire, "there ain't no such thing nowadays. I don't such thing nowadays. I don't say there warn't. Dan't Web-Pine in my day. But this crop — they got themselves so straddled between the Governor and the folks back home they can't move. And they ain't one of 'em can tell

they and tone of em can ten an honest lie straight enough to fool Annt Looney!"

"But after all they did get elected," I protested. "Elected!" roared my old friend. "They ain't one in

friend. "They ain't one in twenty that's elected. Corral 'em and send 'em np. That's what we do. Gets 'em off the streets. Cheaper to keep 'em in the House."

"Well, sir," to ease the subject, "do you think the House is too big?" "Not a mite," says squire. "Better 400 rascals keeping an eye on each other than fifty." "What do you think of the Scuate, Squire?" "I try not to," said Squire — and returned to Skelton. Skelton.

19627 APRIL, FOURTH MONTH. ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. Days. Days. Days. Days. Days. m's Declination $4 \, \text{N}.32$ 7 6 49 13 9 03 1911 10 25 13 11 1 9 24 20 11 31 26 55 12 14 13 31 2 4 8

15

16

17

18

9 46

 $10 \ 07$

10.28

10 49

21

22

23

24

51

11

12 12

12 32

1252 27

28

29

30

13 50

14 28

14 46

14 09

New Moon, 4th day, 2 h. 45 m., evening, W.

34

57

41

8 19

9

10

11

12

3 5 18

4 5 41

5 6 04

> 6 27

- First Quarter, 11th day, 2 h. 51 m., evening, E.
- Full Moon, 19th day, 7 h. 34 m., evening, E.
- Last Quarter, 27th day, 8 h. 00 m., morning, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND Day of Year Day of Month Rises M Sets h. m. Sun Fast Length D D D Days Morn Eve. Rises Sets h. m. h. Place Age h. h. m. \mathbf{m} m. 2^P24 $7\frac{3}{4}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ |5|27| H|6|10|J 12 43 12 $3^{A}_{M}43$ 26 L 91 AQRМ. 5 26 н 6 J 1212 $8\frac{3}{4}$ $9\frac{1}{4}$ 24 27 92 124 3 38 K G PSC J 12 101 Tu.|5 24 н6 12 $9\frac{3}{4}$ 28 5 00 4 5493 J \mathbf{H} PSC W. 12 |5|22 $|\mathbf{H}|6$ J 12 $10\frac{1}{2}$ 35 29 115 6 94 I 09ARI Th.520 $\mathbf{H}|6$ J∥12 55 13 $11\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{3}{4}$ 24 95 156 10 1 K ARI J 12 $19|\mathbf{H}|6|16$ 58 13 $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 6 478 37 96 G TAU 97 Sa. 5 17 H|6|17J 13 00 13 $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ 24 9 47 $5\ 15\ G\ 6\ 18$ к 13 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2 98 8 05 E 10 -52G'M $2\frac{1}{4}$ к 13 D 11^P52 M.5 14 G6193 8 99 51 G'M Tu. 5 12 G 6 21 к 13 31 $3\frac{3}{4}$ 14 9 100 40 6 D CNC D 12^A_M46 IOI W. |5 10| G|6|22к 13 4 $\frac{13}{4}$ 10 32CNC Th.|5|09G 6 23 к 13 15 ā 6 11^A27 102 1 32 8 \mathbf{E} LEO $12_{\rm M}^{\rm P}24$ 103 Fr. 5 07 G|6|24к 13 15 $6\frac{1}{4}$ 7 2 E 12 9 LEO M $7\frac{1}{4}$ $7\frac{3}{4}$ 104 14 Sa. 5 05 G 6 25 $\mathbf{K} 13$ 2015212 1 48 10 F VIR |504|G62615 $8\frac{3}{4}$ 2 105 к 13 8 3 19 G 19VIR 11 L M. 5 02 106 G 6 27K 13 83 16 16 $9\frac{1}{4}$ 3 17 3 48 12 \mathbf{H} VIR K 107 Tu.5 00G 6 28 к 13 16 $9\frac{1}{2}$ 4 1015 I 4 15 13 LIB 108 18 W. 4 59 G | 6 | 30к 13 16 $10\frac{1}{4}$ $10\frac{1}{2}$ 5 13 4 42 14 J LIB 19 Th.457G | 6| 31к 13 16 $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 116 1209 15 K H SCO |4|5620 Fr . $\mathbf{F}|6|32$ IIO L 13 17 $11\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{3}{4}$ 12 К 5 37 G III 21 Sa. |4|54F | 6 | 33L 13 17 0 13 6 07 16 L \mathbf{F} SCO 22 |4|53 $\mathbf{F}|6|34$ L 13 17 $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 9 15 41 M 17 SCO 23 M.4 51 $\mathbf{F}|6|35$ 113 L|13 17 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 10 16 20 18 SGR $1\frac{3}{4}$ 24 Tu.|4 50 F | 6 36L 13 47 17 $2\frac{1}{4}$ $11_{\rm M}^{\rm P}13$ I I 4 8 04 20 N D SGR 25 115 W. 4 48 1.13 $2\frac{1}{2}$ F|6|3718 8 56 21 D CAP 26 Th.447F | 6 3918 $3\frac{1}{4}$ 4 $12^{\Lambda}_{\rm M}07$ 9 55 22 CAP $\operatorname{Fr.}$ $|4\ 45|$ F|6|40L1318 114 5 12 57 มเ∥10ฐ59 23 AQR 118 28 Sa. 4 44 $\mathbf{F} | 6 | 41$ 18 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 6 1 41 $12^{\rm P}_{\rm M}07$ 24 FAQR 29 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 119 4 42 F | 6| 421.14 00 18 7 21 18 25 PSC 120 30 M. 4 41 F 6 43 75 $2^{P}_{M}31$ L14 028 245726



The year is now committed. No turning back. Within these buds are May and flower-glad June. Open the season's door one week-wide crack And Spring comes pouring through, Now each warm noon Sings April's halielulah though the night. Is chill and dawn comes late and frosty white.

Aspects Holidays, Heights of

D.M	B	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, Etc.
	J.	
1	G	4th S. L. All Fools' 64 Coastal
	M.	Caln horn 110 flo.7 Hol. for
		Abei slain OO 10.4 Arlz. 109, oin Jesus erueified 11.1
	Tu.	Peri. 3 P.M. 33 A.D. (11.0 8ays)
4	W.	On U.S. Flag back to {11.4 the
5	Th.	SPC The Ark grounded 11.4 log.
6	Fr.	If you would iose a \ \ - High
	Sa.	Elect Are becobali game (11.5
		Valley Forge 1778 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	G	Heil 1300 (10.8 / ath the
9	M.	Mareh Okia, tornado 10.7 pails.
10	Tu.	Cruns First church organ 10.1 Watch
11	W	U.S. highest wind—Mt. 19.5
	Th.	Wash 231 m.p.h. 1934 (8.4 your Gagarin 1st space Hol. f9.0 daughter
		man 1961 N.C. 18.1 uuugutei
	Fr.	J. Caesar fin. wali 16ft. x 17 nil. BC. 58 Hol. Ala, Md. Neh, La. Va.
14	Sa.	Southuried 1887 18.6 this gibbous
15	G	Jalm 5. 6♥⊙ snp. Many aceldents
16	M.	Cin Farrer dise. {8.8 quarter. lieenan—Sayres bare {9.0 Lowery
17	Tu.	11eenan-Sayres bare 19.0 Lowery
18	W.	The "Pink" (on \ (9.1
19		Patrlots' Passover Hol.
		11)av 19-20 Me., Mass. 01
	Fr.	. fri. δΨα Tides (9.3 Foul
	Sa.	Spanish-American Hol. Tex. 9.2 rain
22	C	Faster The sun dances today Tides \ 9.1 or
	M.	St. Cervantes Fast Day (10.0 George d. 1616 Hoi. N.H. 9.1
24	1	Greeks destroy Troy B.C. 1184 {10.0 8.9 8.9 8.0 8.0 8.0
$2\overline{5}$		Mark, Ev. Latest date Crides every-
	1	Settlers Jaimes Dwn 1101. 2140.,
26		ent'd Chesapeake 1607 Fla., Ga., Miss.
27	1	National Arbor Day & h C \\ 8.9 one low.
28	Sa.	Mars was conceived Peace With Spittin' and
29	C	7 - (- 5 D.S. 1 . 17/10 13.3 onut-
	M.	The legend of Casey Jones (10.2 10.2)
	1	hegan with his death 1900 (10.2 till.

Daylight Saving, 9 becomes 10 P.M. 28th for 20th — 16 states and Dist. Col.

Farmer's Calendar.

It was Easter Sunday, Bill and I were togged out in Buster Brown collars and blue suits — all sweet and clean. But there was still a half hour before church, so we took our air rifles and sneaked down to the hen house to shoot sparrows. The door being locked, we jumped up and crawled in a window and went to shooting when we could see anything, with the hens flapping around and raising dust.

After a while we heard

After a while we heard someone shouting. It was father. We dropped the rifles, jumped out, and father kicked us alternately all the way up to the house. It was then well after church time, so we were shoved into the car (hen dust and all) and thundered to church. Mother was in quite

a state.

When we'd pushed into the pew past Grandma and Uncle Fred, Reverend Hudson was just starting his sermon. And then for some reason Grandma fainted. Father brought her to with a fan and smelling salts, and stumbled her out to the vestibule. But he'd no sooner stomped back than an usher came rushing down and whispered that Grandma had fainted again. So Dad tore up the aisle with the usher. The Reverend had just gotten re-launched when Dad stomped back again, slammed open the little pew gate, slammed it shut, sat down, and said good and loud to Mother, "My God. Fannie, hotter than hell in here." It was, too, I suppose that's why Grandma fainted.

190	62]			N	IA	\overline{Y} ,	Fifti	1 N	Ion	TH.					
			A	ASTRO	NO	MIC	AL C	AL	CUL	ATIO	NS.				
i d	Days. 0 /														
atic	1	15N	.04	7	16	49	13	18	23	19	19	46	25	20	57
ing	2	15	22	8	17	05	14	18	37	20	19	58	26	21	07
ecl	3	15	40	9	17	21	15		53	21	20	11	27	21	18
Ã	4	15	58	10	17	37	16	19	06	22		23	28	21	27
တ	5	16	15	11		53	17	19	19	23	20		29	21	37
9	6	16	32	12	18	08	18	19	33	24	20	46	30	21	46

- New Moon, 3rd day, 11 h. 25 m., evening, E.
- ← First Quarter, 11th day, 7 h. 45 m., morning, E.
- O Full Moon, 19th day, 9 h. 32 m., morning, W.
- D Last Quarter, 26th day, 2 h. 06 m., evening, W.

KEY	LETT	ERS F	EFER '		CORREC					ES 81-8	. FOR	ALL	POIN	rs c	OUTS	IDE N	EW	ENGLA	ND
Day of Year			Rises	4 1	0	1 1	Lei	ngth of	Sun Fast	Full	Sea,	1 .	D	1	H	D	f i	D	D
Yeg.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Rises h. m.	Ke	Sets	Key		ays m.	m.	Morn h.	Eve h.	R.	ises m.	Key	$_{\rm h}^{\rm s}$	ets m.	Key	Place	1
121	1	Tu.	4 40	F	6 44	L	14	05	18	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	-	^A 31	J	3	P45	I	B	100
122	2	W.	438	F	$6\ 45$	L	14	07	19	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$		06	1	Ι.,				100
123	3	Th.	4 37	E	6.46	M	14	09	19	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10^{\frac{3}{4}}$	- 1	39	G	6	12	1	TAU	
124	4	Fr.	4 36	E	647	M	14	12	19	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	5	16	F	7	24	1	Į.	1 .
125	5	Sa.	4 34	E	649	M	14	14	19	0		5	56	Е	8	33	М	G'M	2
126	1 - 1		433	: 1	650	M	14	17	19	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$	6	40	Е	9	38	N	G'M	3
127	1 1		432	1 1	6.51		14	19	19	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	7	28	D	10	36	N	CNC	4
128	1 1		431	1 1	6.52	M	14	21	19	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	8	20	D	11,	^P 26	N	CNC	5
129			4 29	1 1	6 53		14	24	19	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	9	15	D	-		-	LEO	6
130	1 .		4 28	1 1	6 54		14	26	19	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{11}{4}$	10	13		125	411	М	LEO	7
131	11		4 27	1 1	6.55		14	28	19	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	113		F	12	49	М	VIR	8
132			4 26		656	1	14	30	19	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$		609	F	1	21	L	VIR	9
133			$\frac{4}{1} \frac{25}{21}$		657		14	32	19	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	07	G	1	51	K	VIR	10
134			4 24	- 1	$\frac{6}{6} \frac{58}{50}$	1	14	34	19	$7\frac{1}{4}$	8	2	06	H	2	19	J	LIB	11
135			4 23	-	6 59	- 1	14	37	$\frac{19}{10}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	83/4	3	04	1	2	45	1	LIB	12
136		1	$4\ 22$ $4\ 21$	Ħ	$\frac{700}{701}$		14	39	$\frac{19}{10}$	9	$9\frac{1}{4}$	4	02	J	3	12	Н	LIB	13
138	- 1		$\frac{420}{420}$	I.	$7 01 \\ 7 02$	N	1 4 14	41 43	19	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{10}{101}$	5	02	K	3	39	G	sco	14
139			$\frac{1}{4}\frac{20}{19}$	- 11	$\frac{702}{703}$	N	14	45	19	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	6	04	L	4	08	G	sco	15
140		_	$\frac{1}{4}\frac{13}{18}$	- 1	704	N N	14	46	$\frac{19}{19}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	7	06	М	4	40	F	-	-
141	1	_	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{17}$	II.	$7\ 05$	- 1	14	48	$\frac{19}{19}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 11_{\overline{4}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	8	08	N	5	18	Е	SGR	16
142			$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{16}$	- 1	706	ľ	14	50	$\frac{10}{19}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0_{\overline{2}}}{1}$	-	08 05	N	6	01 51	H	SGR	17
143			4 15	- 11	7 07	- 1	14	52	19	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\2 \end{bmatrix}$		56	N	_	48	- II	CAP	18
144	- 1			- 11	7 08	- 1		54	$\frac{10}{19}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1_4 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{2^{3}}{4}$	11 ^P		N M	1	50	- 8	CAP	19
145	25	Fr.	£ 14	И		- 1		55	19	3	$\frac{24}{3\frac{3}{4}}$			"		57	- B	AQR	20 21
146	26			- 14	7 10	- II		57	19	4	$\frac{43}{4}$	12 ^A _M	23	L	11 ^A			AQR -PSC	$\frac{21}{22}$
147	27	G	13	D	7 11	N	14	58	18	5	$\frac{3}{34}$				12 ^P _M			PSC	23
148			4 12	D	7 12	N	15	00	18	6	$6\frac{3}{4}$		33	j		29	H	ARI	24
	29		£ 11	D	7 13	N	15	01	18	7	$7\frac{3}{4}$		05	I		40	J	ARI	25
-	30 V					N	15	03	18	8	$S_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	2	38	н		52	K	ARI	26
151	31 [Γh.	10	D	7 14	N	15	04	18	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	3 ^A _M		G	$5_{\rm M}^{\rm P}$			TAU	27
	-					-	_	-	_		_		_	_					



When 1 must leave, I pray it will be May, For I'd remember earthly things this way: An apple tree in bloom, the breath of dawn, An oriole's eestasy, a dappled fawn, A whippoorwill at dusk. I would hereafter Remember now in terms of May's sweet laughter.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of

M	₿	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
<u></u>	D.	, ,
1	Tu.	The diameter of the lost Peppy,
2	W.	WO Humiuling blrds 10.8 not
3	Th.	Humming birds {10.8 not 11.3 not 12.5 cross of Christ 362 A.D. {11.6 pippy.
4	Fr.	Stat. [5th Shepard's Space] Hol. Trlp 1961 R.I.
5	Sa.	\(\frac{\text{Ny}}{\text{Pa}}\) \(\frac{\text{G}}{\text{G}}\) \(\frac{\text{Q}}{\text{G}}\) \(\frac{\text{Q}}{\text{G}}\) \(\frac{\text{Q}}{\text{Q}}\) \(\
6	C	2nda. E. Moses on 11.5 mule
7	M.	Cruns Cy Young's no 111.1 likes it
8	Tu.	German unconditional 10.6 this cool.
9	W.	Latest opening Gt. 10.0 Cramped
10	Th.	Latest opening Gt. Lakes Buffalo 1926 The Terrible Irlsh Pestilence 664 Ns. Car. camp-
11	Fr.	list U.S. public / A / 10.5 one will
12	Sa.	Chilly Saints [13 (In Days 11-13 11 (App.)] [9.6 8.3 8camper
13	G	3rda. E. Mother's & Gr. El. into
14	M.	school flag 1861 O O C 18.6 et 8 wtu Chilly Saints [13] In Chilly Saints [14] Chilly Saints [14] Chilly Saints [15] In Auto 1912 eve. star damp In Auto 1912 eve. star damp Ceq. Agr. Fd. 1862 19.0 camps and First Parisian female Can-Can dancers 1681 19.3 tamper First Kentucky Titled [18.6 ev 8 wtu 18.6 ev 8 ev
15	Tu.	On U.S. Dept. 1862 9.0 camps and
16	W.	First Parisian female (8.7 tamper
17	Th.	Derby 1875 11068 19.6 Willi
18	Fr.	$\mathcal{L} \Psi \mathbf{C} \stackrel{121 \text{ deg. Aztec}}{\text{Ariz}} \stackrel{18.9}{\text{1910}} dampers.$
19	Sa.	Armed The full forces "Flower" moon forces "Flower" moon forces the forces "Flower" moon forces that the forces of
20	G	4th a. E Columbus Hol. \\ 10.3 hot,
21	M.	
22	Tu.	Crides hard. Tides storms
23	W.	There are many asses [10.1] fill
24	Th.	PStat. 6 h C Tides \ 9.1
25	Fr.	Gosnold in Buzzards Tides 10.2 the
26	Sa.	Stat. SIG Tides (10.0 pot.)
27	G	Rog. S. Golden Gate [9.9 Drink]
28	M.	of Sun Greece, 584 B.C.
29	Tu.	Con Cherl Tides 10.0 or

31 Th. ASCENSION D. Fenians Raid {10.2 swim.

30 W. Memorial Day

63€

Tides $\begin{cases} 10.1 \\ 10.0 \end{cases}$

Farmer's Calendar.

An arborist said that eould find little virtue in lilacs: their bloom was of too short duration and they had no fall foliage. What he did not understand was that lilae blossoms spring from the Yankee heart as no other flower or blossom does. We care not a fig what lilaes look like in the fall. Their brief, expected loveliness is poignant always. We ask no more of lilacs than that they blossom for us every spring.

We ask no more of all the blossoming of New England. From the first snowdrop, hyacinth and crocus that dares the last snow drift, through narcissus and daffodil: and then our natural shrubs witch hazel, wild cherry, shad bush, June pinks, rhodora, hobble bush, wild plums, blueberries — through these the colors of our spring pass. And underfoot the marigolds by the pond, bluets in the meadow, violets down lane, and strawberries the and all ground blackberries these are blossoming till the black-eyed Susans and daisies and Joe pie weed and Indian paint brush and a host of others take over.

New England is an amazing pageant of swift-passing blossoms all the spring and summer days. And I love the pageant, as when a boy I loved a Fourth of July parade. It stirred me and passed by, but the memory lingered; and so for our blossoms. Each is part of the parade.

1962]

JUNE, SIXTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

ď	Days.	0		Days.	0		Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/_	Days.	0	1
Declination	1	22N	1.06	7	22	45	13	2 3	13	19	23	25	25	23	24
na	$\parallel 2$	22	11,	8	22	51	14	23	16	20	23	26	26	23	22
Sel:	3	22	19	9	22	56	15	23	19	21	23	26	27	23	20
Ä	4	22	26	10	23	01	16		21	22		26	28	23	17
S	5	22	33	11		05	17	23	23	23	23	26	29	23	14
Ò	6	22	39	12	23	09	18	23	24	24	23	25	30	23	11

- New Moon, 2nd day, 8 h. 27 m., morning, E.
- > First Quarter, 10th day, 1 h. 22 m., morning, W.
- O Full Moon, 17th day, 9 h. 03 m., evening, E.

Acres and	Y LEI				ORREC							ALL POIN	TS O	UTSIDE N	(EW	ENGLA:	ND
Day of Year	Day of Month	ek of	Rises h. m.	2	(i)	>	Ler	igth if	Sun Fast	Full Bos	Sea,	D	<u>ن</u> ــ	D	6.y	D	D
)ay Ye:	Jay for	Ne.	Rises	Key	Sets	Key	Da	ıys .	Eg.	Morn	Eve.	Rises	Key	Sets	121	_	
	1				h. m.	11	h.	m.	m.	h.	h.	h. m.	[n. m.		Place	
152			4 10		7 15		15		18	10	$10^{\frac{1}{4}}$	3 _M 49		- 191 -		TAU	28
153			4 09		7 16		15		18	$10\frac{3}{4}$	11	4 30	E	7 21	М	G'M	0
I 54		G	4 09		7 17	ı.	15	08	18	$11\frac{3}{4}$		5 16	D	8 22	N	G'M	1
155					7 17	0	15	09	17	0	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	6 07	D	9 17	N	CNC	2
156	5	Tu	. 4 08	C	7 18	0	15	10	17	$0\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	7 01	D	10 05	N	CNC	3
I 57		W.	4 08	C	7 19	0	15	11	17	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	7 59	E	10 46	м	LEO	4
158	7	Th	.407	C	7 19	0	15	12	17	$2\frac{1}{4}$	3	8 58	E	11 22	L	LEO	5
159	8	Fr.	407	C	7 20	0	15	13	17	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	9 57	F	11 ^P 53	K	VIR	6
160	9	Sa.	4 07	C	7 20	0	15	14	16	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	10 56	G		-	VIR	7
161	10	G	4 07	C	7 21	0	15	14	16	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$11_{M}^{A}54$	Н	$12^{\text{A}}_{\text{M}}21$	К	VIR	S
162	11	M.	4 06	C	7 22	0	15	15	16	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$12_{\rm M}^{\rm P}52$		12 47	J	LIB	9
163	12	Tu.	4 06	C	7 22	0	15	16	16	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 50	J	1 14	I	LIB	10
164	. 13	W.	4 06	C	7 23	0	15	16	16	$7\frac{1}{2}$	S	2 50	K	1 41	Н	sco	12
165	14	Th.	4 06	C	7 23	0	15	17	15	$S_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$S_{\frac{3}{4}}$	3 51	L	2 08	G	sco	13
166	15	Fr.	4 06	C	7 23	0	15	17	15	9	$9\frac{1}{4}$	4 53	L	2 40	F	SGR	14
167	16	Sa.	4 06	C	724	0	15	18	15	$9\frac{3}{4}$	10	5 56	М	3 15		SGR	15
168	17	G	4 06	C	7.24			18	15	$10^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	6 58	N	3 56	_	SGR	16
169	18		4 06		7 25		15	18	15	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	7 57	N	4 44	D	_	_
170					7 25			19	14		0	8 52	N	5 38		CAP	17
171		Marie Control	4 07		7 25			19	14	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$	9 41	М	6 40	- 1	CAP	18
172			4 07		7 25			19	14	1	- 1	10 24		7 48		AQR	19
173			4 07		7 25			19	14	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{12}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	11 02	L	8 57	_	AQR	20
174			4 07		7 26			19	14	$\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{2}$	$\frac{-2}{3\frac{1}{2}}$	11 _M 36		10 09	G .	1)	21
175	24	G	4 08	- 11	$7\overline{26}$			18	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{24}{3\frac{3}{4}}$	$\frac{32}{4\frac{1}{4}}$	TIMOO		11 ^A _M 20			22
176		_	408	- 9	$7 \ 26$			18	13	$\frac{13}{4}$		12 ^A 09		12 _M 20	Н	PSC	23
177			4 08			0		18	13	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$		$\frac{12_{\rm M}09}{12}$			I	ARI	
178			4 09		- 1			18	13	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	1 13	Н	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{40}{50}$	J	ARI	24
179				- 11				17	$\frac{13}{12}$				G				25
180				11	7 26			- 0		$7\frac{3}{4}$	$S_{\frac{1}{4}}$	1 48	F	3 59			26
181			4 09						12	$\frac{S_{\frac{3}{4}}}{0.3}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	2 26	E				27
101	00	ı)il.	109	C	1 20	0	19	16	12	$9\frac{3}{4}$	10	$3^{\text{A}}_{\text{M}}09$	E	6 _M 09	N	G'M	28
								_	_				-				



We were out at dawn with the mower's clatter, And we cut and tedded, we baled and stowed; We filled the mow, and it didn't matter That thick in the sun-hot field we mowed Were mint and daisies as well as hay For we were harvesting June today

ut

	D. M	D.W	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
ı	1	Fr.	Nicomede Marlyn Norroe b. 1928 (11.4 Yawn
ı	2	Sa.	Northern turtles now laying eggs Tides 10.2 don
		G	1st a. A. Windsor m. Hol. 10.0 cu
ı	4	M	Truns 10 T Tides 5- lann

tawns. 5 Tu. Lady Godlva's nude ride Peeping Tom born 1040 { 10.9 9.5 Hail- $6~\mathrm{W.}$ Invasion English Tides $^{10.4}_{\mathrm{Day}}$ Tides $^{10.4}_{9.1}$ stones W. Day Derby Tides of Th. 6 \$\forall \circ \text{Inf.} \quad \text{Caribou, Me.} \quad \text{30 deg. 1958} \quad \text{Fr. Shavioli } \quad \text{\circ \text{\circ \text{\circ \circ \text{\circ \circ \circ \text{\circ \circ \circ \circ \text{\circ \circ \circ \circ \circ \circ \text{\circ \circ \ci $\{^{9.9}_{8.8} \ and \$

maelstroms.First Crusaders besiege Jerusalem, 1099 19.0 9 Sa. Cooling Whit. . Pent. Capo. Tides ${8.6 \atop 8.6}$

St. Earliest Barn. sunrises 11-19 Con Hol. M. but Herodotus rec. famous Hist. of Athens B.C. 456 Virgin Mary died 40 A.D. azed 60 Tides 8.3 drooling. Flag D. & \(\psi\) (Hol. Pa. \(\begin{array}{c} \{\frac{8.4}{9.4}} \) Go spoon Bernard, The full "Hot" Hol. Apo. moon (17th) Ida. under 15 Fr.

Sacred Father's Day Heart tomorrow Tides 10.1 16 Sa. Trin. S. Bunker Tides (8.9 warm 17 C Crides Hilles & Ranner saw \ 9.1 June 18|MLongest

Longest days 19-23 \$\frac{\text{Stat.}}{\text{ln R.A.}}\$ Tides \(\frac{-}{9.3} \) moon. $19|{
m Tu}$. Hol. W. Va. {10.8 9.4 [21st 6 h C] $20|\mathbf{W}$. Corpus Sum. begins 4:24 P.M. $21|\mathrm{Th}$. ⊙en.∽ Christl

Christi 4:24 P.M.
Latest sunsets Ill. Ship 22—July 2 Canal op. 1933 Adam's Witches Chr. 6 24 (10.5 sin, rain 2nd a. 3). Mid-Summer's 10.3 and wind. $22|\mathrm{Fr}.$ 23 Sa. 24 G

Con 8 Hr. workday Tides 10.0 Hot 25 M. He who neglects to weed \\
will surely come to need \\
10.3 or not, $26|{
m Tu}.$

He who neglects to weed log or not, will surely come to need log or not, C. Heineken mastered New 9.6 & Old Testament—Age 2 (d. 1725) (10.3 d d lst Pass, Air Clipper rain's Peter, Apo. Pleon Y.C. 9.6 in the st Paul fd. 1887 10.9 in the 133C

Don't worry about your cough, without it you probably wouldn't be alive.

Farmer's Calendar.

To know how to catch trout is as much a part of a country boy's education as going to school — and a lot more fun. It remains a pleasure all his life — and a double pleasure in remembering. And so do I remember tonight the I trout stream I grew up on.
It was posted by the "Dover
Trout Club," and I wasn't
supposed to fish it, but the
members let me because I seemed a nice little boy and they figured I couldu't do any harm. I didn't. I just caught the fish and they didn't. That was all.

A boy with an alder pole, and fish in his mind, is as quiet and sure along a country stream as a mink - and almost as wise.

gentlemen in waders did. fished where I What did they know of the big swamp where the snap-pers were and the snakes, and muskrat runs that were up to your neck — and you were alone except for the blackbirds and a duck or two and a heron and the black stream curling between the hummocks? That's where caught the big trout under the banks and strung them on the alder switch.

Could I walk now as fast and sure to that fishing place of mine? No, not now with so sure a foot, nor so light a heart, nor return ever again so gladly with such a string on an alder switch. But I can remember, and and that's half the fun of having fished.

1962] JULY, SEVENTH MONTH. ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. Days. Days. Days. Days. 0 Days. 0 0 O's Declination. 22 35 1 23n.07 7 13 21 50 19 20 51 25 19 40 20 40 2 23 02 8 22 29 14 21 41 20 26 19 26 3 58 22 22 21 32 21 20 29 27 19 13 22 9 15 4 53 18 59 22 22 14 10 16 21 22 22 20 17 28 22 18 45 5 47 11 $22 \ 06$ 17 21 12 23 20 05 29 22 42 12 21 58 18 21 02 24 19 52 30 18 31

- New Moon, 1st day, 6 h. 53 m., evening, W.
- First Quarter, 9th day, 6 h. 40 m., evening, W.
 - O Full Moon, 17th day, 6 h. 41 m., morning, W. C Last Quarter, 23rd day, 11 h. 19 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 31st day, 7 h. 24 m., morning, E.

					oon,					7 h.					mi		E		
I from	A LEI			1	1 /	. 1	IL	TABLE		ES 81-8	5, FOR 1 Sea.		POIN	T	11	DE N	T	ENGLA	1 -
Day of Year	Day o	Day of Week	Rise	Kev	Sets	Kev	T	of Days	Sun	Bo	ston.		ע Rises	ley le		ets	ley.	V	D
			h. m	.	h. m	1.	III.	. m.	m.	h.	h.	lh.	m	. X	∥h.	m	×	Plac	Age
182		G	4 10) (726	3 0	13	5 15	12	$10^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$10^{\frac{3}{4}}$	3	A57	D	7,	PM07	N	CNC	29
183	$\frac{2}{3}$	M.	4 11	C	7 20	3 0	13	5 15	12	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	4	49	D	7	57	N	CNC	1
182	3	Tu	.411	C	7 25	5 C	13	5 14	11	_	0^{1}_{4}	5	46	Đ	8	42	м	LEO	2
184	; 4	W.	4 12	C	7 25	5 C	13	5 13	11	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$0^{\frac{3}{4}}$	6	45	E	9	20	М	LEO	3
186	5	Th	4.13	C	7 25	0	13	12	11	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	7	45	F	9	53	L	VIR	4
187	6	Fr.	4 13	C	7 25	i o	15	5 11	11	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	8	44	G	10	23	К	VIR	5
188	7	Sa.	4 14	: C	7 24	0	15	10	11	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	9	42	G	10	50	J	VIR	6
189	8	G	4 15	C	7 24	0	15	09	11	$3\frac{1}{4}$	4	10	40	Н	11	16	I	LIB	7
190	9	M.	4 15	C	7 24	0	15	08	10	4	$4\frac{3}{4}$	11;	86 ⁴	I	11 ^H	42	Н	LIB	8
191	10	Tu.	4 16	C	7 23	N	15	07	10	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	12,	36	J	_	-	_	sco	9
192	11	W.	4 17	D	7 23	N	15	06	10	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	1	36	К	$12^{\mathrm{A}}_{\mathrm{M}}$	603	G	sco	10
193	12	Th.	4 17	D	7 22	N	15	05	10	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	2	37	L	12	38	F	sco	11
194	13	Fr.	± 18	D	7 22	N	15	03	10	$7\frac{3}{4}$	8	3	40	М	1	11	F	SGR	12
195	14	Sa.	4 19	D	7 21	N	15	02	10	$S^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	4	42	М	1	49	E	SGR	13
196	15	G	4 20	D	7 20	N	15	00	10	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	5	43	N	2	33	D	CAP	14
197	16	M.	421	D	7 20	N	14	59	10	10	$10^{\frac{1}{4}}$	6	41	N	3	25	D	CAP	15
198	17	Tu.	422	D	7 19	N	14	58	10	11	11	7	34	N	4	25	D		_
199	18	W.	4.22	D	7 18	N	14	56	9	$11\frac{3}{4}$		8	21	М	5	32	E	AQR	16
200	19	Th.	4.23	D	7 18	N	14	54	9	0	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	9	02	L		43	- II	$_{ m AQR}$	17
201	20	Fr.	4 24	D	7.17	N	14	53	9	$0\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	9	38	K	7	56	G	PSC	18
202	21	Sa.	4.25	D	7 16	N	14	51	-9	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	10	12	J	9	09	Н	PSC	19
203	22	G	4.26	D	7.15	N	14	49	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	10	44	I	10	21	1	ARI	20
204	23	M.	$4\ 27$	D	7.14	N	14	47	9	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	11	16	Н	$11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{A}}$	32	J	ARI	21
205	24	Tu.	4.28	D	7 13	N	14	46	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$11^{\mathrm{F}}_{\mathrm{M}}$	50	G	$12_{\rm M}^{\rm P}$			TAU	22
206	25	W.	4.29	D	7 12	N	14	44	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	_	-	-		50	- 11	TAU	23
207	26	Th.	4 30	D	7 11	N	14	42	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$12^{\mathrm{A}}_{\mathrm{M}}$	26	F			- [l	G'M	25
208	27	Fr.	4 31	D	7 10	N	14	40	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	07	Е		01	Ш	G'M	26
209	28	Sa.	$4\ 32$	D	7 09	М	14	38	9	$S^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$S_{\frac{3}{4}}$	1	52	D		59	- 11	CNC	27
210	29,	G	$4 \ 33$	E	7 08	M	14	36	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	2	42	D		52	Ш	CNC	28
211	30	M.	434	Е	7 07	M	14	34	9	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	3	36	D		38	- #	CNC	$\frac{29}{29}$
212	31	Tu.	4 35	E	7 06	М	14	31	9	11	$11\frac{1}{4}$	4 ^A M	34	Е	$7_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}}$			LEO	0
										_	- *)	191			- 51				



Last night the wily, ring-tailed, cat-face coon Stole roasting ears beneath the heat-wan moon; This dust-hot day was all cleada-shrill And Summer throbbed and hummed on every hill; But in this firefly-freckled dusk I know The soistice passed three long-day weeks ago.

9.6

Aspects, Holidays, Hei	ights of r, etc.
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Farmer's Calendar.

Can Runs ♥ Gr. Ei. 2nd a. T. 11.0 Visit. of Μ. First frost Mary #in R.A. (10.0 Biaschka's death—secret of \$\{\frac{9.4}{9.4}\) comes Tu. glass flower making jost Ind. Day $\bigoplus_{\text{Aph.}}^{\text{in}} \{_{9.3}^{10.6} \ in \ 100 \ days \}$ 69 C 66 C Tides (10.8 9.2 5 Th. almost. $Tides \begin{cases} 9.9 \\ 9.0 \end{cases}$ Never make two 6 Fr. GoodSt. Francis Very hot 1936 (9.5 hay-Cabrini Mich. (7-16th) Sa. 4th a. 13. Cin [8.8] ing, we're 8 C Type CApo. 18.8 they, we're and Sal. Army Tides \$8.8 saying.

Sal M. Tu. Th. Highest point in Hol. Tides \(\begin{cases} \text{8.2} & for \\ \text{Highest point in Hol.} & \text{Tides} \(\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \text{8.5} & the \\ \text{astille Cotton is ripe} & \text{Tides} \(\begin{cases} \text{8.4} & \text{9.9} \\ \end{cases} & \text{1.0.3} & beaches. \end{cases} \] 13 Fr. 14|Sa. 15 C Crides Ringling Bros. 8.1 Rainy last circus 1956 10.7 Rainy 16 M.

| 10 M. | Clow | last circus 1956 \ \ \) \(\text{10.7} \) | Tu. | The full | Tides $\begin{cases} 10.8 \\ 10.3 \end{cases}$ 6th a. 1. Con Eq. high, Mary WStat. Tides \{\frac{10.8}{10.8} \ sky's\}
Magda. \frac{1}{\text{ln R.A.}} \text{Tides \{\frac{10.8}{10.8} \ sky's\}}
Trees finish Detroit Hol. \{\frac{9.9}{10.2} \ low.\}
Ann. growth fd. 1701 Utah \{\frac{10.2}{10.2} \ low.\}
Dog Days Andrea Dorea begin tragedy 1956 Horizons 24 Tu. 25 W.

Ponies penned Assateague, Va. Assateague, Va. Climbed Mt. Wash. 1855 [9.1] neur, $26|\mathrm{Th}.$ Fr. 9.1 Senate approved U.N. Charter 1945 Tides ${9.1 \atop 10.4}$ 28|Sa. means Cruns inigh δ\$ ⊙ Sup. 6tha. T. $29|\mathbf{C}$

30 M. Nobody is easier to deceive than one's self 10.5 rain, 31 Tu. 8 0 (annular) Tides 10.5 dear. rain,

22 C

23 M.

Some of my friends were, figuratively speaking, little old men and women before they graduated from school, and they never succeeded in growing back to youth again—if they had ever known it.
But not so Auntie. She kept
the spring of youth in her
heart until she died.

She and I grew up together, as it were. She took me to my first circus and introduced me to spun sugar and peanuts — and talked to the clowns. I taught her how to fly a kite, ignorance of which she admitted had been a cruel omission in her upbringing.

Auntie never thought of getting old, as the world counts as something sad and inevitable. She just thought of each year as a stepping stone to another happy birthday, with all its fixings. She said you had to earn a birthday - and she did. She just leaned into it. She planned for it and wanted everybody else to, and threw out hints presents for weeks about presents for weeks ahead. When the day came well, it might have been her first beau and not her 70th birthday she welcomed. And there must be all 70 candles on her cake — no. 71 (one to grow on). And she counted them, and blew them out herself. All hers.

There is no epitaph on Auntie's stone. But there should be — "Only the world grew old.

190	1962] AUGUST, Eighth Month. ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
			I	ISTRO	NO	MI	CAL	AL	CUI	LATIO	NS.				
i	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days_	0	1
nation	1	18s.	01	7	16	26	13	14	41	19	12	47	25	10	46
ina	2	17	46	8	16	09	14	14	22	20	$1\overline{2}$	27	26	10	25
Decl	3	17	31	9	15	52	15	14	04	21	12	07	27	10	04
Ă	4	17	15	10	15	34	16	13	45	22	11	47	28	9	43
s. O	5	16	59	11	15	17	17	13	26	23	11	27	29	9	12
(9)	6	16	42	12	14	5 9	18	13	06	24	11	07	30	9	01

- **>** First Quarter, 8th day, 10 h. 55 m., morning, E.
- O Full Moon, 15th day, 3 h. 14 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 29th day, 10 h. 09 m., evening, W.

Ш	KEY		ERS F	REFER	гос	ORREC	OIT	NS T	ABLE	, PAG	ES 81-85	, FOR	ALL I	POINT	rs o	UTSII	DE N	EW	ENGLA	ND_
ı	Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	Rises	Key	Sets	Key	1 0	ngth of ays	Sun Fast		Sea, ton. Eve	1 1	Dises	Key	Se		Key	D	D
Н		ΩZ.		h. m.	_	h. m.	1	h.	m.	m.	h.	h.	h.	m.	<u> </u>	h.	m.		Place	Age
	213	1	W.			7 05		14		9	$11\frac{3}{4}$		5	∆33	E	$7_{\rm M}^{\rm H}$: 53	L	LEO	1
ı	214		Th.	. 4 37	E	7 04	М	14	27	9	0	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	6	33	F	8	24	К	VIR	2
ı	215	3	Fr.	4 38	E	7 03	М	14	25	9	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	1	7	32	G	8	52	J	VIR	3
П	216	4	Sa.	4 39	E	7 01	М	14	23	10	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	8	30	Н	9	19	J	VIR	4
ı	217	5	G	4 40	E	7 00	М	14	20	10	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	9	28	1	9	45	1	LIB	5
ı	218	6	Μ.	4 41	E	6 59	М	14	18	10	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	10	26	J	10	11	Н	LIB	6
ı	219	7	Tu.	4 42	Е	6 58	М	14	16	10	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	11;	124	К	10	38	G	sco	7
Ш	220	8	W.	4 43	E	6 56	71	14	13	10	414	$4\frac{3}{4}$		23	L	11	09	F	sco	S
ı	221	9	Th.	444	Е	6.55	М	14	11	10	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	24	М	11 ^P _M	43	Е	SGR	9
ı	222	10	Fr.	4 45	E	6 54	М	14	09	10	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	25	М		-	_	SGR	11
H	223	11	Sa.	4 46	F	6 52	L	14	06	10	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	3	26	N	$12^{\mathrm{A}}_{\mathrm{M}}$	23	Е	SGR	12
ı	224	12	G	4 47	F	6 51	L	14	04	11	8	$8\frac{1}{4}$	4	25	N	1	11	\mathbf{D}	CAP	13
ŀ	225	13	Μ.	4 48	F	6 49	L	14	01	11	$S^{\frac{3}{4}}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	5	20	N	2	07	D	CAP	14
H	226	14	Tu.	4 49	F	6 48	L	13	59	11	$9\frac{3}{4}$	10	6	10	М		11	D	AQR	15
ı	227	15	W.	4 50	F	6 46	L	13	56	11	$10^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$10^{\frac{3}{4}}$	6	55	L	4	21	E	_	
1	228	16	Th.	4 51	F	645	L	13	54	11	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	7	34	К		34	F	AQR	16
	229	17	Fr.	4 53	F	6 44	L	13	51	11	0		8	10	J		50	G	PSC	17
1	230	18	Sa.	4 54	F	6 42	L	13	49	12	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	1	8	44	I	8	05	Н	PSC	18
1	231	19	G	4 55	F	6 41	L	13	46	12	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	9	18	Н		19	J	ARI	19
	232	20	Μ.	4 56	F	6 39	L	13	43	12	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	9	51	G	10	31	К	ARI	20
	233	21	Tu.	4 57	F	6 38		13	41	12	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	10	28	- 1	11 A		- #	TAU	21
	234	22	W.	4 58	F	6 36	L	13	38	13	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	11	07		$12_{\rm M}^{\rm m}$		- Ji	TAU	22
	235	23	Th.	4 59	F	6 34		13	36	13	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$11_{\rm M}^{\rm F}$		\mathbf{p}		~ . [М	G'M	23
	236	24	Fr.	5 00	G	6 33	K	13	33	13	$(6\frac{1}{4})$	$6\frac{3}{4}$		-	_		54	N	G'M	24
	237	25	Sa.	5 01	G	6 31	К	13	30	13	174	$7\frac{3}{4}$	125	39	D		49	ļļ.	CNC	25
	238			5 02	G	6 30	К	13	28	14	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1	31	D		37	- 1	CNC	26
	239	1	-	5 03		6 28	_	13	25	14	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$\tilde{2}$	27	D		اه.		CNC	27
	240			5 04		6 26		13	22	14	10	$10\frac{1}{4}$	3	26	E		54	- 1	LEO	28
ш	41	,		5 05	_	$6\ 25$	_	13	20	15	$10\frac{3}{4}$	11	4	24	F		26	L	VIR	29
		" Thomas "		5 06	- 1			13	17	15	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	5	24	G		55	K	VIR	1
Ш.		1	1	5 07				13	14	15	0			22	Н	-P.	- 4	J		$\frac{1}{2}$
-	73	01	1.	0.06					~ ^	-01	0]		- M		11	. M.	- 1	-11	VIR	

AUGUST hath 31 days.





Forget that second-ticking clock. Time is the seed Walting to fly from the milkweed pod. Time is the speed Of a dragonfly. Time is the weight of the ripened nut Eager to fall. Time is the rabbit's desperate scut.

Time's dimensions are hidden in rocks,
In wind and rain, but never in clocks.

l	<u>a</u>	Ċ.	High water, Weather, etc.
l	1	W.	LAMMAS Diamonds found Hol. 9.3 DAY Arkansas 1906 Col. 10.3
ı	2	Th.	Lightning first struck of \bigcirc Perfect
1	0	479	1st Am Vooht Poor (101

4 Sa. 6 QC The Bordens murd. 1892 Tides [9.3] for touring murd. 1892 Tides [9.3] or or

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of

CApo. 8th a. 33. Ceq. Tides $\{9.2, 9.1\}$ Trans-Sodom & 6 М. that figuration Gomorrah $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 9.0 \end{cases}$ mooring. Name of

11|Sa.

The Arctic lee opened for Amundsen, 1905

\$\langle 1 \text{ Goods Security } \ \langle 1 \text{ Goods Security } \ \langle 1 \text{ Goods Security } \ \langle 1 \text{ Goods Assump. Full "Stur-V. Mary geon" moon Penunbral) } \ De-Battle of \ \langle 1 \text{ Goods Assump. } \\ \langle 13 M. 14 Tu. W.

Battle of Bennington & LC (10.4 | 11.5 | lectable, Cat nights | Commence | Peri. | Tides | 10.7 | but Fr. commence

Sa. Commence C Perl. As 110.7 of a C On 3 Americans conq (11.5 highly C 10th a.] Alex. Demol. 10.9 highly Thebes B.C. 335 unpreward whaler Ann Alex. attacked dictable. One widow, 11 maids sent from London to cure U.S. wife shortage 1621 and Franklin 1st woman (2.7). 18 Sa. 19 **C** 20 | M.

22 W. Ann Franklin 1st woman 19.7 Now edit. U.S. newspaper, 1762 10.2 Now 23 Th. A wagon sat In apple 19.2 nouring, tree, Woodstock, Ct. 1783 10.0 pouring, 24 Fr. St. Bar. 630 63€ and waves

25 Sa. 26 G

Truns Last square Tides [8.7 roaring.]

10th a. T. Grand Banks
Lies must have clothes
but the truth goes naked
First jail speeders
Newport, R.I. 1904
John Baptist S.E. storm Tides [9.2 you
heheaded 1834
Amundsen links Hol. [9.4 more) $27|\mathbf{M}$ 28 Tu.

29 | W.30 Th. Amundsen links Hol. Atlantic w. Pacific 1906 La.

8210 Tides 3.5 Ray.31|Fr. eve. star

Farmer's Calendar.

Although the work week is shorter than it used to be for most of us, the extra hours that now belong to you and me, and not an office or a have been widely machine, fixing misused. They are chiefly "catching up with spent in the place," overriding our hobbies, or escaping from our-idleness — enjoying ourselves with ourselves.

> We do need that kind of leisure. Why can't we stop moving — running? Are we ashamed, or afraid, to appear idle? What is this thing that is going to catch up with us? Brother, put your feet up with me — turn on your ball game, or something you can close your eyes on and come back to if you waut. Invite yourself to be a moron for an hour, and be happy.

Grandma and grandpa had their tronbles, but they did have quiet minds and a habit 7. roaring. they went to the mountains $5 \begin{cases} 8.7 \\ 9.9 \end{cases} Play$ Tides $\begin{cases} 8.9 \\ 10.0 \end{cases}$ Tides switched.

> When I was a boy the world was filled with Ameri-can Buddhas — and it was wonderful.

190	SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH. ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.														
			4	ASTRO)N(MI	CAL (AI	CU:	LATIC	ONS	3.			
1 : 1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
ination	1	8n,]	18	7	6	05	13	3	48	19	1	28	25	0	51
ina	2		55	8	5	42	14	3	25	20	1	06	26	1	14
Decli	3	7 - 3	34	9	5	19	15	3	02	21	0	43	27	1	37
A	4	7	11	10	4	57	16	2	39	22	0N	.19	28	2	01
8	5		49	11	4	34	17	2	16	23	0s	. 04	29	2	24
9	6	6 2	27	12	4	11	18	1	53	24	0	27	30	2	47

- First Quarter, 7th day, 1 h. 45 m., morning, E. D
- Full Moon, 13th day, 11 h. 12 m., evening, E.
- Last Quarter, 20th day, 2 h. 36 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 28th day, 2 h. 40 m., evening, W. KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Sun

Full Sea,

Morn Eve.

Rises

D D

Length

Days

t o

268

269 26

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28 Fr. 5 37

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н 11 55 25 $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 11 5 14

H 11 53 25 $11\frac{1}{2}$

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Rises

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 $10\frac{1}{4}$ $10^{\frac{1}{2}}$

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If you would number all my thoughts of you, Count diamond drops of spiderweb-eaught dew. If you would know the times I sing your pralses, Count asters when you've counted all the dalsies. If you should ask the times I think your words, Count birds.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

Farmer's Calendar.

Con din din dides 19.9 Gale Geq. Con Tides 19.9 Gale Sa. ₽Gr. El. & B ⊙ 25C G Labor Day Bahama pineapple {9.4 hail. M s eason over Season over

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Seaso 4 Tu. 5 W. 6 Th. Now separate your cames 19.1 threaten Now separate your cames 19.1 the South Nativity Crides Tides 19.2 the South 19.1 The fishes 19.3 to wet; 12th a. T. The fishes Hol. the Sec. to Heslod the eve. star North 7 Fr. 8 Sa. 9 G eve. star North
s N.H.
Primaries too 10 M. Ace, to Hesiod, this is incky day for reapers 11 Tu. tooHol. Russians hit 64 C 12 W. The full (11.12 p.m.) Uncle "Harvest" moon Sam b. weMd. 1766 {10.0 13 Th. Tides (11.0) € ln Perl. Holy 14 Fr. bet. Cross

Cross Perl. (11.7)

Con The fall Coloring begins Tides 11.4 Have 12.1 A. 12. Okla. Tides 11.6 cheer, Citlzenship God made the 11.3 it's Moon, Sun, stars 11.4 it's A horse def. Am. first locomotive in race 1830 (10.8 (10.0 clear. Common report and fame 10.1 4. 15 Sa. 16 G 17 M. 18 Tu. Common report and fame hoth lle in deceiving frames First killing frosts in North Country Matthew, Tuns Tides {10.1 {10.5 19 W. Tides \ \ \frac{9.5}{10.0} 20 Th. line C runs Tides \ 8.9 21 Fr. storm, Apo. [23rd \square Stat. A.] 22 Sa. 63C 14tha. T. Fall Begins 7,35 a.m.
The woodchucks are now hibernating Tides O^{en}-chers- $23\,\mathrm{G}$ Tides ${8.6 \atop 9.3}$ 24 M.Fiu epidemics 1918, 1957 Methodists 25 Tu. 60€ $Tides \begin{cases} 9.0 \\ 9.5 \end{cases} so$ Night

As boys, we didn't have to consult the Almanac to find out when to go fishing. Father would let us go when it rained so hard that we couldn't work,

nest and struck at her with the pole, and as he brought the pole back, he hooked the duck in the wing. Well, we must have been boys in those days. But after fishing around the pond, we got home and filled the basket with fish. Uncle Henry was pleased and the Farnsworth boys had a

fine day - rain or shine.

Father used to have sent to him from New York some of those tall silk hats that the Judge wore. Judge Healy was a friend of father's. Well, Alton and I wore two of them fishing. We challenged each other to swim the pond — a mile across. There were a lot of men fishing that day. We lasts undressed and put our clothes Tides \ 8.8 into the boat, but wore the hats. The fishermen would see the hats sailing along across the lake and stop fishing, and long row over to see what kind of a Upaiki was sticking its head Tides $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$ you're

np.
But the Almanac was used But the Almanac was used by Mother to remember when appalled, all of her twenty-two had had a bath.

Ernest E. Farnsworth

Daylight Saving Time ends (30) some states.

Rosh

CApo.

Hashanah

Tides { 9.7

 ${9.3 \atop 9.6}$

on

equais day org. 1789 Lancaster, Pa. eapitol of U.S.A. for one day

American

16th a. 39.

Indian

Michael.

26.W.

27 Th.

28 Fr.

29 Sa.

 $30\,\mathrm{G}$

19	62]		OCI	ro1	3E1	R, TE	NT	н	Mont	н.		
			ASTR	ON	OMI	CAL (CA	LCU	LATI	ONS		
i.	Days.	0 /	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.
tio	1	3s. 11	7	5	29	13	7	46	19	9	58	25

п	ASSISTANCE OF COMMENTS.															
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ı	Declination	1	3s.	11	7	5	29	13	7	46	19	9	58	25	12	06
Λ	ina	2	3	34	8	5	52	14	8	08	20	10	20	26	12	26
b	ecl	3	3	57	9	6	15	15	8	30	21	10	41	27	12	47
-	Ă	4	4	20	10	6	38	16	8	53	22	11	03	28	13	07
	So	5	4	43	11	7	01	17	9	15	23	11	24	2 9	13	27
1	9	6	5	06	12	7	23	18	9	37	24	11	45	30	13	47
1		79.79					-									

- D First Quarter, 6th day, 2 h. 55 m., evening, E.
- O Full Moon, 13th day, 7 h. 33 m., morning, W.
- ℂ Last Quarter, 20th day, 3 h. 48 m., morning, E.
- New Moon, 28th day, 8 h, 05 m., morning, E.

KE	V LET	TERS			COBE	,						- 1		nnig,		ENCLAI	ND.
of	to.	of K	(2)	Τ.	16	N	III.	ength			l Sea,	D		11 7		D	D
Day o	Day of Month	1 00 >	Rise	E S	Se	ts	L	of Days	Sun		ston. n Eve		S X	Sets	Key	-	-
	1	M.	h. m 5 40		$\frac{\ln}{5}$ 2	$\frac{\mathbf{m}_{\bullet} }{ \mathbf{r} }$	_ h	. m.	$\frac{1 \text{ m.}}{26}$	h.	h.		n. 🗀	hm	. !	Place	
274		Tu.					11		1	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$		- 1	Н			3
$ ^{275}_{276}$		1	5.43				1 1 1 1		26	1 11	$\frac{1\frac{1}{4}}{13}$	1	- 1	11	-		4
277	4	Th.					- 11		$\begin{vmatrix} 26 \\ 27 \end{vmatrix}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1\frac{3}{4}}{01}$	10^{0}		11	1 1	SGR	5
278			$\frac{5}{5}$			- 1	1 1 1 1		$\frac{27}{27}$	$\frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{2}$	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{21}$	11M0				SGR	6
279	1	1	546		$5\frac{2}{5}$		111		27	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix}$	31/2	12 ^P _M 0			1 1	CAP	7
280	7		5.47		$\frac{51}{51}$				$\begin{vmatrix} 27 \\ 28 \end{vmatrix}$	5	44 =1	12 5				CAP	8
281	8	-	5 48	1 "	$\frac{51}{51}$	- 1	$egin{array}{c c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$		28	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{61}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$			D		9
282	9		549		$\frac{51}{51}$		1 1 1		28	7	$\frac{6\frac{1}{4}}{71}$		- 1	11		AQR	10
283	10	W.		1		- 1			28	8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 8\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{array}$	- 1		}	AQR	11
284		Th.					11		29	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	4 3	- }	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 55 \\ 3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	F	PSC	12
285	$\frac{11}{12}$		553		$\frac{5}{5} \frac{1}{0}$			- 1	29	$9\frac{3}{4}$	10^{-3}	$\begin{array}{c c} & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 0 \end{array}$	- 1 - 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 4 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$	G	PSC	13
286		_	5.54		50	- '	11	i	29	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	5.4			H	ARI	1.4
287	14	_	555	1 1	$\frac{5}{5} \frac{0}{0}$		11	10	29	$10\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 6 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$		5 42 6 59	J	_	1.5
288	15		556	1 1	50		11	07	30		$0\frac{1}{4}$	6.50		0 - 0	K	ARI	15
289	16		557	1 1		- -	11	05	30	$0\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{0}{7} \frac{3}{3}$	- 1	9 28	1 4	TAU	$\frac{16}{17}$
290	17		559) [11		30	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	8 2			1 1	TAU G'M	19
291	18	Th.			45		10		30	$\frac{12}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{14}{2\frac{3}{4}}$	9 18			N	1	$\frac{19}{20}$
292	19		$6\ 01$	l i	$\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{5}$		10	1	30	$\frac{2}{3\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{33}{4}$	10 1	1 1	$12_{\rm M}^{\rm P}32$	1	CNC	21
293			$6\ 02$	l li	45		10		31	$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{4}$	$\frac{13}{4}$	11 P 1	1	1 18	1 1	CNC	$\begin{vmatrix} 21 \\ 22 \end{vmatrix}$
294	21		6 03		45	- 1	10	i	31	$\frac{12}{5\frac{1}{2}}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$			1 58		LEO	$\begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix}$
295	22	-	6.05	I 6		- 1	10		31	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	12 _M 1	l E	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1 1	LEO	24
296	23	Tu.	6 06	L		- 1	10	_ 1	31	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	1 10	- 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 02 \\ 3 & 03 \end{bmatrix}$	K	VIR	$\frac{25}{25}$
297	24	W.	6 07	L	4 50		10		31	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	2 09		3 30	J	VIR	$\frac{26}{26}$
298	25	Th.	6.08	L	4 49	9 r	$ _{10}$	40	31	9	$9\frac{1}{4}$	3 0		3 56	j	VIR	$\frac{20}{27}$
299	26	Fr.	6 09	L	4.4'	7 F	10	38	32	$9\frac{3}{4}$	10	4 0	1 1	$\frac{1}{4} \frac{30}{21}$	ı	LIB	28
300	27	Sa.	3 11	IJ	4 40		10	35	32	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	5 0		4 47	Н	LIB	29
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303	30	Tu.	3 14	L	4 4:	2 F	10	27	32	0		8 0		6 17	- 1	SGR	2
304	31	W. (3 16	L	4 40) F	$ _{10}$	25	32	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$	9 _M 00		$6_{\rm M}^{\rm P}55$	ш	SGR	3
										~ _	-	147	-1-1		-	Circ	



I gave you emeralds in May and amethysts in June; July I gave you turquoise skies and silver stars and moon. You'll soon be deep in diamonds; but diamonds are cold. I give you coal-hot rubies now, I give you molten gold.

	D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
-	- 1	M.	Fast of Gedallah & WC Mo. (9.5 Praised)
		Tu.	δ Q ("Public be damned" (9.3 be,
	3		Pride begs as loudly Tides \(\begin{array}{ll} 9.0 & it's \end{array} \)
	4	Th.	Francis Great abundance 8.7 lovely.
1	5	Fr.	Sea serpent seen L.I. Sound 1817 Tides \{ \begin{array}{ll} 8.5 \ 9.4 \end{array} & It
	6	Sa.	
	7	G	lotha. T. Fall follage (8.3 then
Ì	8	M.	Yom Kinnnr 1h a OGr. (8.5 nours
Ì	9	Tu.	Abraham Pin R.A. Tides $\{ \substack{9.0 \\ 10.0} Now \}$
١	10	W.	64 Chester, Vt. Hol. take
ı	11	Th.	"The Horton's In!" Hol. Tides 10.8 11.0
1	12	Fr.	Conditions have C Perl. C Eq. (11.3 good)
l	13	Sa.	Sukkoth The full 11.5 care, Hunter's moon 11.5 care,
l	14	G	18th a. 19. \$\delta_{\text{in R.A.}}^{\text{Stat.}} \text{Tides} \big\{\begin{small} \pi_{\text{11.0}}^{\text{8}} \for \end{small}
		M.	Virgii Year's highest - a horn B.C. 70 n.m. high tide \land 11.8 a
ı	16	Tu.	both ways 1944 (11.6)
-	17	W.	Marry a widow and have a dead man's head in your dlsh [10.5]
-	18	Th.	Luke, Cruns Hol. \{9.8\\ 10.5\\ high Alas. \{10.5\\ howler\}
1		Fr.	those who are sore Tides 9.8 pre-
		Sa.	Bad earthquake [8.7] pare, In East 1870 [9.3] pare, 18th a. T. Torah
	21		18th a. T. Simchath & Gr. El. don't
1		М.	unvelled Coventry 1949 Tides 8.4 the
	_	Tu,	Stat. Col Tides 8.5 ele-
		W.	U. N. DAY Cold War 1948 \ 8.9 ments
		Th.	Capo. "All the news 1896 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
		Fr.	$ \mathbf{C}_{Eq}^{on} d\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{C}$ Tides $\{\frac{3}{9}, \frac{3}{1} \mid Rain \}$
		Sa.	Daylight Saving ends tomorrow ten p.m. becomes 9 p.m. tonite
-	28		20th a. 19. & St. Jude the King
		M.	2/In R.A. SQ (Tides 19.1 snow)
	30	Tu.	Crusade ended 1710 Holloween Record Holl (9.0)

31 W. Halloween Record heat 1946

Hol. \\\ 9.0 \\ below.

Farmer's Calendar.

August withered into Sep-tember and only a little shower or two leaked through the drought. Scptember withered into October and the world burst into flames, as if the devil himself had knocked his pipe out all over our hills.

Years ago it happened, but for me the ominous smokefilled days and the red nights

etched forever.

It's noon in our village square and a dozen or so of us are going our homeward ways to lunch. Then the fire whistle, and in that shattered noon not one of us stirs, for we had feared this. Even our hearts listen to the hoarse voice of the signal. As if in answer, over the town hill hill an unmistakable wreath of smoke, and the fire that will be near us for days proclaims its crackling birth.
I am with the

local and half department the town - heading toward the advancing flames. Pines explode, and we stumble to the road and safety. Grenades of fire drop around us as we flee down the road with the pitiful little extinguishers on our backs.

Our mountain burns. Fire makes crazy cowlicks of the spruce ravines. And I am there toiling like Rip up the tortured mountain, in each hand a gasoline drum to feed the mindless pumpers tapping away somewhere in the smoke above me.

Fire, flood, drought, but for here us in bone dry hills, the most terrible of these is fire.

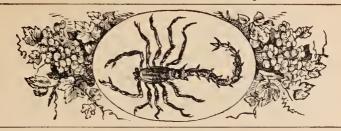
1962] NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

i	Days.	0_	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1	Days.	0	1
Declination	1	148.	26	7	16	16	13	17	58	19	19	27	25	20	45
EII	2	14	45	8	16	34	14	18	13	20	19	41	26	20	56
ocl	3	15	03	9	16	51	15	18	29	21	19	55	27	21	08
Ă	4	15°	22	10	17	08	16	18	44	22		08	28	21	18
o,s	5	15	41	11	17	25	17	18	59	23	20	20	29	21	29
0	6	15	59	12	17	42	18	19	13	24	20	33	30	21	39

- First Quarter, 5th day, 2 h. 15 m., morning, E.
- O Full Moon, 11th day, 5 h. 04 m., evening, E.
- C Last Quarter, 18th day, 9 h. 10 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 27th day, 1 h. 30 m., morning, E.

KE	KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND																			
Jo	183	of K	(3)	ey	(ey	Ler	igth	Sun Fast	Full Bos	Sea,			ey])	ey	D	D
Day	Day	- S	Rises h. m.	12	Se h.		ĭ		nys m.	m.	Morn h.		Ris	ses m.	K	Se h.	ets m.	K	Place	Age
305	1	Lawren	6 17	-	4:		F	10	22	32	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	9 A	86	N	73	239	D	SGR	4
306	2	Fr.	6 18	L	4 :	38	F	10	20	32	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	í	55	N	8	28	D	CAP	5
307	3	Sa.	6 19	L	4 3	36	F	10	17	32	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3		47	N	9	26	D	CAP	6
308	4	G	6 21	М	43	35	E	10	15	32	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	12 P	34	N	10	29	Е	AQR	7
309	5		6 22				E	10	12	32	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	1	16	М	11,	$^{2}37$	F	AQR	8
310	6		623			- 1	Е	10	10	32	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	1	54	L	-	-		PSC	9
311	7		6 24				Е	10	07	32	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	2	29	К		48	G	PSC	11
312	8		6 26					10	05	32	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8		02	J	2	01	Н	ARI	12
313			6 27			- 1		10	03	32	$S_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}$	9		36	Н	3	16	I	ARI	13
314		_	6 28				- 1	10	00	32	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$		09	G	4	30	J	TAU	14
315	11	G	6 29			27	Е		58	31	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	4	46	F	5	47	К	TAU	15
316			6 31				Е	9	56	31	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	ì	27	E	7	03	L	_	
317			6 32			25	Е	9	54	31	$11\frac{3}{4}$		6	13	D	8	15	М	G'M	16
318			6 33			24	E	9	51	31	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$		04	D	9	21	N	G'M	17
319			6 34	1 1			Е	9	49	31	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$		00	D		22	N	CNC	18
320			$\frac{635}{627}$			23	E	9	47	31	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{21}$		59	D	11	13	N	CNC	19
321	17 18		6 37 6 38	_			D	9 9	45 43	30 30	3	$\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{41}$		00	Е		57	М	LEO	20
322		_	639	- 1			D D	9	41	30	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{4\frac{1}{4}}{5\frac{1}{4}}$		00 50	F	12 ^P _M		М	LEO	21
323 324			$6\ 40$			- 1	D D	9	39	30	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	11 _M	99			$\begin{array}{c c} 05 \\ 34 \end{array}$	L	VIR	22
325	21		642		$\frac{1}{4}$ 1		D D	9	37	30	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	12 ^A _M	50	G		00	К	VIR	23 24
326	22		$\frac{6}{6} \frac{12}{43}$				D	9	35	29	$7\frac{3}{4}$	8		56	H		25	J 1	VIR	25
327			644			7	D	9	33	$\frac{29}{29}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$		54	j		50	H	LIB	$\frac{25}{26}$
328			6 45	1	$\frac{1}{4}$ 1		D	9	32	29	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$		53	K	3	$\frac{30}{17}$	G	SCO	27
329			646			0	D	9	30	29	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$10^{\frac{1}{4}}$		52	K		45	F	SCO	28
330	- 1		647	N			D	9	28	28	$10^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$		52	L	4	17	E	sco	29
331	- 1		649	_			D	9	$\frac{27}{27}$	28	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$		53	М		53	E	SGR	0
332			6 50				D	9	25	28	$11\frac{1}{2}$			53	N		36	F	SGR	1
333			651	- 1		- 1	D	9	23	27	0	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$		51	N		24	F	CAP	3
334			6.52	N			D	9	22	27	$0\frac{3}{4}$	1	9 A		N		20	F	CAP	4
													297			741				



Lord God, I have no thanks for food or friends to say. They are mine own to earn. My thanks instead I give For wind and rain, for summer, winter, night and day, For mine own life, to seek, to know, to love, to live. For these 1 thank Thee, Lord, today.

Z	≱	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of
D.	ä	High Water, Weather, etc.

Farmer's Calendar.

Hol. $\begin{cases} 8.9 \\ 9.9 \end{cases}$ Girl's Tides $\begin{cases} 8.7 \\ 9.7 \end{cases}$ titter, Ail V.A. "Bomb Hol. Saints Crash" 1955 La. Crides low Ail Souls 2|Fr.Tides $\begin{cases} 8.6 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$ Canada was ceded to England 1762 Sa. this 4 G 20tha. T. sha of the sawkes' Plot's s ΨΟ Hol Okla. storm's

 $\{^{8.6}_{9.5}\ bitter.$ 5 M. not forgot & \Phi \cdot \\ \delta \mathbb{U} \cdot \\ \delta \mathbb{N} \cdot \delta \cdot \\ \delta \mathbb{N} \\ \delt Elections Storms 6|Tu. $\mathsf{Tides} \big\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.4 \\ 9.9 \end{smallmatrix} \big\}$ W. out 8 Th. The Great and Dreadful Comet of 1664 $\begin{cases} 10.0 \\ 10.3 \end{cases}$ west

9 Fr. Con Einstein first 10.7 predict 0 Sa. Con Periodic 10.6 predict 10.6 periodic 10.6 predict 10.6 public 10.6 predict 10|Sa. 11|G of Q ⊙ Inf. Much ado 11.9 zest.

Indian Parantage 11.9 zest. 12 M.

Famous Star Shower 1868 Indian 13|Tu. Indian Summer 13-20 Summer 13-20 Shower 1868 Interest Disgraceful Guiteau trial 110.5 Sum-(Ass, Garfield) opens 1881 11.5 Sum-(Trus Lt. Pike dise. 10.1 mer for Noah descended from Ark to dry land again B.C. 2348 Mamma. Sady All alewives Hawkins now back in sea 19.7 This 14 W. 15 Th. 16|Fr.

17 Sa. 22nda. T. 68 (\\\ \)8.7 nor'easter's 18 G "These dead shail 19|M.

These dead snall not have died in vain"
DaGama doubles Cape of Tempests, renames it Good Hope Mayflower Compact
Presentation of V.M. 20|Tu. prongs 22 Th. Presentation of V.M. SQU \(\begin{array}{l} \text{8.4 in} \\ \text{Thalks. } \mathbb{C}_{eq.}^{on} \mathbb{C}_{ho.}^{in} \\ \text{8.7 Hades be-} \\ \text{property of the content o

grapevines Md. 18.5 longs.

[25 of C] Sleighing 19.3 Don your 18.6 Don your 24 Sa. 24tha. 19. 25|G

16 Sateilites orbiting $26|\mathrm{M}$ mittens the earth 1960 Steamer Portland Tides 10.0 when sank 1898 Sea Capt. Stetson k. 10.1 feeding 27 Tu.

Steamer Forman Steamer Rose Sank 1898
Sea Capt. Stetson k. by falling tree 1820
Trides Byrd at South
Tow Pole 1929
Coese flying ${{8.9}\ 10.2}$ 29 Th. Crides the ${8.9 \atop 10.2}$ $30|\mathrm{Fr}$. kittens.

South

Apo.

Those whom the Lord would destroy HE first makes mad (Span. Proverb)

When he drove out his two brothers and the big yellow Tom Cat that wanted to horn in, we named him Guts. For that's what he had. He didn't have anything else - no size (till later), no manners (yet), no looks (ever), and now only an ear and a half, one pretty good eye, and the other so battered it would leak till the day he died. But Guts was my cat. He said so, and stuck to it for fifteen years.

When he died peacefully last week, we buried him under the apple tree alongside Scamp (his father probably), and my good dog my good ie. I am Teddy. Some. sure. town would advocate the dump for a dead eat; but Guts wasn't a cat (except by accident of birth) — he was my friend, a notable killer of mice, and a gentleman. never soiled a rug except on dire provocation, and seldom slept in chairs. He was a great fighter, and left his fur all over the place on summer nights. And he was an eccen-tric. He sought not the company of other cats, he tolerated dogs, he loved little children, and his good friend was a fox. They hunted mice together in my orchards, and it was a pleasant thing to watch them going down the lane shoulder to shoulder.

Guts was a gourmet, and delighted in hibbling the ehive plant on the kitchen ledge. So we have replanted his chive — above him. A breath from home, old Guts.

1962] DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH. ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.													
. 0 /													
23 24													
23 22													
23 20													
23 17													
23 14													
23 10													
70													

- First Quarter, 4th day, 11 h. 48 m., morning, E.
- O Full Moon, 11th day, 4 h. 28 m., morning, W.
- C Last Quarter, 18th day, 5 h. 43 m., evening, W.
- New Moon, 26th day, 5 h. 59 m., evening, W:

I	KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND																	
H	Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of Week	(3)	Key	0	Key	(ngth of	Sun	Full Bos	Sea,	D	Key	D	Key	D	D
ı			Le	Rises h. m	14	Sets h. m.	X	h.	ays m.	m.	h.	Eve h.	h. m.	ļ	Sets h. m.	14	Place	Age
	335		Sa.	6 53	N	4 14	D	9		27	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$		N	S _M 22	D	AQR	5
	336	2	G	6 54	3	4 13	D	9	19	26	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$		М	9 28	Е	AQR	. 6
	337	3	Μ.	6 55		4 13	D	9	18	26	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$		L	$10 \ 36$	F	PSC	7
	338	4		6 56	1 - 1	4.13	D	9	17	25	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$		K	11 ^P _M 46	G	PSC	8
	339	5	W.	6 57	1 1	4 13	D	9	15	25	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$		J	—	-	ARI	9
	340	6	Th.			4 13	D	9	14	25	$\frac{6}{2}$	$ 6\frac{1}{2}$		I	$12^{\text{A}}_{\text{M}}57$	Н	ARI	10
	34 ^I	Į.	Fr.	$\frac{6}{5}$		4 12	C	9	13	24	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$		H	2 10	J	TAU	11
	3.42		Sa.	$ 7\ 00$		4 12	C	9	12	24	8	$S^{\frac{1}{2}}$	2 40	G	3 23	К	TAU	12
	343	9	G	$\frac{701}{700}$	1	4 12	C	9	11	23	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	3 18	F	4 37	L	G'M	13
	344		M.	7 02	1 1	4 12	C	9	10	23	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$10^{\frac{1}{2}}$	4 01	Е	5 50	М	G'M	14
	345		Tu.	7 03		4 12	C	9	10	22	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	4 49	D	7 00	N	-	-
	346	12	W.	$\frac{704}{704}$	1 1	4 13	C	9	09	22	$11\frac{1}{2}$		5 43	D	8 05	N	CNC	15
	347	13	Th.	$\frac{704}{70^{-}}$			C	9	08	21	0	$0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	6 41	D	9 01	N	CNC	16
	348	- 1	Fr.	$\frac{705}{706}$	0		C	9	08	21	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 42	Е	9 50	N	CNC	17
	349		Sa.	$\frac{706}{707}$	1 4	$\frac{4}{1}\frac{13}{13}$	C	9	07	20	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	8 44	Е	10 30	М	LEO	18
	350	i	G M.	$\frac{707}{707}$	[]	4 13	C	9	07	20	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{2}$	9 46	F	11 05	L	LEO	19
	351			$\frac{7}{7} \frac{07}{08}$	- 11	4 14	C	9	06	20	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	10 46		11 _M 36	K	VIR	20
	352		Tu. W.	$\frac{700}{709}$	0	$\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{14}{14}$	C	9	06	19	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{1}$	11 ^P _M 46	H	12 ^P 03	J	VIR	21
	353			$\frac{709}{710}$	- 1	$\frac{4}{4}\frac{14}{15}$	C		$\begin{array}{c c} 06 \\ 06 \end{array}$	19 18	$\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{c}$	$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{61}$	10449	-	12 29	I	LIB	22
	354	-		$\frac{7}{7}\frac{10}{10}$	-	± 15	C		$\frac{00}{06}$	17	6	$\frac{6\frac{1}{4}}{71}$	12 ^A 43	I	12 54	H	LIB	23
	55	- 1	~ .	$7\ 10$	0		C		$\frac{00}{06}$	$\frac{17}{17}$	$\frac{6\frac{3}{4}}{73}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	1 41	J	1 20	G	LIB	24
			\sim $ $	7 11	0		c		$\frac{00}{06}$	17		$\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{2}{3} \frac{40}{40}$	K	1 47	- 4	sco	25
0	57			7 11	- 1	$\frac{1}{4} \frac{10}{17}$	C		$\frac{00}{06}$	16	$9\frac{1}{4}$		-	L	2 16	F	SCO	26
			- 1	712			c	~	$\frac{00}{60}$	16	$\begin{vmatrix} 9\frac{3}{4} \\ 9\frac{3}{4} \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{9\frac{3}{4}}{10\frac{1}{4}}$	$\frac{4}{5} \frac{40}{42}$	М	2 51 3 31	- 11		27
	27		W. /	712	O		C	_	$\frac{00}{06}$	15	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{6} \frac{42}{42}$	М	1			28
2			T11	7 12	0		C	~	00 07	$\frac{15}{15}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	7 39	N	4 18 5 12	- 11	- 1	29
2				7 12		1 20	c		$\frac{07}{07}$	14	114	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \overline{4} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	8 31	N		H	CAP	1
		- 1		7 13		1 20	c		08	14	$\frac{-}{0\frac{1}{2}}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix}$	9 17	N	6 13 7 19	ı.	CAP	2
	/ -		G		0 -		c		08	13	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9 58	M	8 27		AQR	3
2	8 - 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	VI.			22	d	94	man !	13	2	-	10 ^A 34	M	9 27 9 M 37		AQR	4
2	-2				11.		-11		00	10		-4	TOMOT	14	o Mo	G	PSC	5



His knock was ley knuckles at the door.
"Go somewhere else," I said. "I want no more
Of strangers by my fire!" He knocked again,
Whistled the flue and shook the frosted pane.
"You know me well," he growled. "Dou't say me no!
I'll share your life three months before I go."

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.
1	Sa.	Stat. Hol. 6h (8.9 News)
2	G	Advent S. First Day 8.9 unsweet,
3	M_{\cdot}	λ γ σ Flag of Freedom \8.9 rain or
4	Tu.	"1st Treaty not rat. by oath 19.1 sleet.
5	W.	"1st Treaty not rat. by oath 19.1 sleet. Ist treaty never broken" 1682 19.7 sleet. Duncan (of Macbeth) Tides \big(\frac{9.6}{9.6}\) Don't
6	Th.	St. Earliest Nich. sunsets 7-11 (Eg. \ \{9.7\) be
7	Fr.	Pearl Har. Moon was 10.2 surprised
8	Sa.	Conception $\operatorname{Carr}_{\operatorname{Peri}}$ Tides $\begin{cases} 10.7 & if \\ 10.0 & if \end{cases}$
9	G	First comet of record man [11.2]
10	Μ.	2nd S. A. Moon was Hol. snow's
11	Tu.	The full Stat. Cold real-
12	W.	high Charleston, S.C. 1773 (- Lett.)
13	Th.	St. 694 "Shower of 10.0 Clear
14	Fr.	we are born crying, live 19.7 but
15	Sa.	Bill of Napoleon div. Rights Josephine 1809 10.2 winter's
16	G	3rdS.A. b3C b3C near.
17	Μ.	Shortest Lazarus d. (8.8 Sleet days 17-26 2nd tl. 63 A.D. (9.1 Sleet
18	Tu.	days 17-26 2nd tl. 63 A.D. (9.1 Steet Venus most Cold all over 18.6 you can't brilliant N.E. 1856 18.6 you can't
19	W.	Con Debauchery of \\ \mathbb{Eq}. Claudius, B.C. 62 \\ 8.3 \\ beat.
20	Th.	Capo. [Year's lowestP.M. [8.6] Clear, [8.0] Clear, [8.0] Stat. [22 / 111.7]
21	Fr.	
	Sa.	Hantk. (22 to Winter Sun V3 begins 3.15 A.M. En.
23	_	4th S. A. SQC Tides \\\ 8.2 until
24		by Mohr, Bavarla, 1818 8.4 X mas.
25	1	began it 200 A.D. (8.5)
26	W.	Stephen, Great Republic 10.0 No
27	Th.	Iohn, Ev. Crides Sin R.A. more
28		Child. 6 & Tides 10.4 to tell,
29	Sa.	Latest sun- rlses 29-31 6 h C Tides { 9.1 Hail
30	G	1st S. a. Ch. Tides $\{ {}^{9.3}_{10.5} and \}$
31	M.	Happy New Year 64 Farewell!

Farmer's Calendar.

The subject of man and the balance of nature has become trite only because it is real and ever present (all true things are trite) and belongs to us all. Its wonder remains and grows and is constantly rediscovered.

By purposeful or careless destruction (by trap, gun, poison, poison sprays, or by encroachment upon feeding and breeding grounds) man has already destroyed the wild buffalo, the carrier pigeon, the heath hen, and may destroy the eagle, the bluebird, the whooping crane—to give but a partial list.

However, as often as not, by upsetting the balance of nature man has increased the ultimate balance in favor of nature. The pioneer's axe opened up the dark, dead forests to clearings and second growth for birds and ground life and deer. Water projects have increased wild fowl considerably and fish life many hundred fold (where the natural migration of fish is not unduly disturbed).

Wonderfully valuable is the work of conservation agencies, but often what man simply does not do is equally valuable to the increase of wild-life. For example, his negative action in ahandoning farms and mill dams, and the sites of logging operations, and his general cessation of trapping for economic reasons, open the door to Nature, and then Nature herself, though man may not fully realize it, becomes the real nursemaid.

VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1962.

Below are given the times of the rising or setting of the Planets named, on the first, eleventh and twenty-first of each month. The time of the rising or setting of any one of said Planets between the days named may be found with sufficient accuracy by interpolation. For explanation of keys (used in adjusting times given to your town) see pages 81-84.

, 1962	VENUS A		MARS h m	Key	JUPITER h m	Key	SATURN h m	Key
	rises 6 52 A.M.	0	rises 700 a.m.	0	sets 6 47 P.M.	Ē	sets 5 52 P.M.	
" 11th		0	" 651 а.м.	O	" 6 20 р.м.	E	" 5 19 р.м.	D
2180	rises 7 12 A.M.	N	." 641 а.м.	O	5 52 Р.М.	E	sets 4 46 P.M.	Ď
FEBRUARY 1st		Ë	rises 6 28 A.M.	N	sets 5 23 P.M.	E	rises 6 36 A.M.	N
" 11th " 21st	" 5 26 P.M. 5 52 P.M.	F	0 12 A.M.	N M	rises 6 42 A.M. 6 13 A.M.	M L	" 6 00 A.M. " 5 24 A.M.	N
MARCH 1st	O Om I 'vir	H	" 5 55 A.M. rises 5 41 A.M.	M	rises 5 47 A.M.	L	J ZT A.M.	N
" 11th	" 637 P.M.	I	" 5 22 A.M.	L	" 5 13 A.M.	Ľ	rises 4 55 A.M. " 4 19 A.M.	M
" 21st	0 0 1 2 14/20	ĵ	" 5 01 A.M.	K	" 440 л.м.	L	" 3 43 л.м.	M
APRIL 1st		K	rises 428 A.M.	K	rises 4 02 A.M.	$\ddot{\mathrm{L}}$	rises 302 A.M.	M
" 11th	"- 754 р.м.	Ĺ	" 416 а.м.	Ĵ	3 28 а.м.	Ē	" 2 25 а.м.	M
" 21st	" 8 20 р.м.	M	" 354 а.м.	Ĭ	" 254 а.м.	K	" 1 47 а.м.	M
MAY 1st	sets 8 45 P.M.	N	rises 3 31 A.M.	H	rises 219 A.M.	K	rises 109 A.M.	M
" 11th	" 907 р.м.	0	" 3 09 а.м.	H	" 1 43 а.м.	K	" 12 31 а.м.	M
" 21st	" 926 р.м.	0	" 246 а.м.	G	" 107 а.м.	K	" 11 48 р.м.	M
JUNE 1st		0	rises 2 23 A.M.	F	rises 12 27 A.M.	K	rises 11 05 P.M.	M
11011	" 9 44 P.M.	0	" 202 а.м.	F	" 11 46 Р.М.	K	" 10 25 р.м.	M
2180	O TI I MI.	N	" 1 43 а.м.	E	" 11 08 р.м.	K	9 44 F.M.	M
JULY 1st	sets 9 38 P.M. " 9 26 P.M.	M L	rises 1 24 A.M. " 1 06 A.M.	E	rises 10 29 P.M. " 9 50 P.M.	K	rises 9 04 P.M.	M
" 21st	" 9 12 P.M.	K	" 12 50 A.M.	D	" 9 10 P.M.	K	0 20 P.M.	M
AUGUST 1st		J	rises 12 33 A.M.	č	rises 8 26 P.M.	K	rises 7 41 P.M. sets 4 40 A.M.	E
" 11th	" 834 р.м.	I	" 12 20 а.м.	č	" 7 44 Р.М.	K		ĎΙ
" 21st	" 814 р.м.	Ĝ	" 1207 а.м.	č	rises 7 01 P.M.	K	" 3 14 а.м.	ĎΙ
SEPTEMBER 1st	sets 7 51 P.M.	F	rises 11 50 P.M.	Č	sets 5 10 A.M.	G	sets 2 27 A.M.	ď
" 11th	" 7 29 р.м.	E	" 11 39 р.м.	C	" 4 24 а.м.	G	" 1 45 л.м.	\bar{D}
" 21st	" 706 р.м.	D	" 11 28 р.м.	C	" 338 а.м.	F	" 104 а.м.	\bar{D}
OCTOBER 1st		C	rises 11 16 P.M.	D	sets 254 a.m.	F		D
1101	" 614 р.м.	C	" 11 04 р.м.	D	" 2 11 а.м.	F	" 11 40 р.м.	D
ZISU	" 5 39 р.м.	B	" 10 51 р.м.	Ď	" 1 29 а.м.	F	" 11 01 р.м.	D
NOVEMBER 1st			rises 10 34 P.M.	D	sets 12 46 A.M.	F	sets 10 19 P.M.	D
11011	sets 4 12 P.M. rises 5 39 A.M.	D M	" 10 17 P.M. " 9 57 P.M.	E	La Uo A.M.	F	9 40 P.M.	D
	rises 4 39 A.M.	L	9 37 P.M. rises 9 33 P.M.	E	11 20 P.M.	F	9 00 P.M.	D
11th		Ľ	" 904 P.M.	E	sets 10 53 P.M. " 10 20 P.M.	FG	sets 8 31 P.M. " 7 56 P.M.	D
" 21st			" 830 р.м.	E	" 9 49 P.M.	G	" 7 22 P.M.	E
	rises 3 35 A.M.		rises 7 50 P.M.		sets 9 18 P.M.	G		E
			7 00 11111	-	0 10 1.11.	C	0000 0 10 x.M.	-

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1962

(A Planet is called Morning Star when it is above the horizon at sunrise, and Evening Star when it is above the horizon at sunset. More precisely, it is a Morning Star when it is less than 180° west of the Sun in right ascension and Evening Star when it is less than 180° east. When the planet is near conjunction or opposition, the distinction is unimportant.)

Mercury will be favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star when near its greatest eastern elongations about January 20, May 13, and September 10. On these dates it will set 1 h. 20 m., 2 h. 00 m., and 0 h. 45 m., respectively, after sunset. It will be seen as a Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations, about March 3, July 1, and October 21, on which dates it will rise 1 h. 04 m., 1 h. 15m., and 1 h. 37m., respectively before sunrise.

Venus will be a Morning Star until it reaches conjunction on January 27 and a Morning Star again from November 12 until the end of the year. From January 27 to November 12 it will be seen as an Evening Star. Its greatest brilliance as an Evening Star will occur on October 8 and, as a Morning Star, on December 18.

Mars will be a Morning Star throughout the year. It will not become an Evening Star again until early in 1963.

Jupiter is an Evening Star as the year begins, remaining so until February 8 when it comes to conjunction. It is a Morning Star from February 8 until opposition on August 31, and then an Evening Star again for the rest of the year.

Saturn is an Evening Star for the first three weeks of the year. On January 22 it becomes a Morning Star and continues so until July 31 when it reaches opposition. From July 31 to the year's end it will be an Evening Star again.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1962

There will be five eclipses in 1962, two of the Sun and three of the Moon. Neither eclipse of the Sun is of general interest to observers in the United States. The smallest sliver of Sun will be obscured at sunrise on July 31 as seen by observers along the eastern scaboard from Cape Hatteras south through Key West. The three eclipses of the Moon are all penumbral eclipses, which means that the Moon will not enter, in whole or in part, the deeper umbral shadow of the Earth, only its penumbral shadow.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, February 4, 1962. The path of totality of this eclipse originates with sunrisc near the east coast of Borneo, thence carries eastward across the Philippines, the islands to its east, and the Pacific Ocean to a point where the eclipse becomes total at sunset, about 500 miles west of Lower California. The partial phases will be generally visible from the coast of Asia and all the islands of the Pacific, including Australia, but excepting New Zealand, throughout the Pacific Ocean generally between latitudes 40° and 50° north and 10° to 30° south, and near sunset from the west coast of the United States and Canada. Some inland observers, situated within 400 miles of the coast directly inland from San Francisco and nearer the coast to the north, to the very coastline itself in southern Alaska, and likewise to the south, to the very coastline at the mouth of the Bay of California, will also catch a glimpse of the partial phase as the sun nears its setting.

II. A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, February 19, 1962. The beginning of this eclipse will be visible in North America, the northwestern tip of South America, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, New Zealand, and eastern Asia. Its ending will be visible in Alaska, the Pacific Ocean except the southeastern part, Australia, New Zealand, Asia, the Indian Ocean, eastern Europe and the northeastern tip of Africa. Since the eclipse begins at 6.05 A.M., is at its maximum phase at 8.04 A.M., and ends at 10.02 A.M. E.S.T., sunrise interferes with its visibility at one time or another for observers throughout the United States.

III. A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, July 17, 1962. The beginning of this eclipse will also be visible in the United States except for the northeastern part, the western half of South America, the Pacific Ocean, most of Antarctica, Australia, New Zealand, and the east coast of Asia. Its ending will be visible in the Pacific Ocean, the northwestern tip of Alaska, Australia, New Zealand, most of Antarctica, and the southeastern part of Asia. Again the time of beginning and end of this eclipse, 5.28 A.M. and 8.22 A.M. E.S.T. respectively, brings its progress into the morning twilight-sunrise area for observers in the United States.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 31, 1962. The path of the annular phase has its origin at sunrise in north central South America. Thence it pursues a course across the Atlantic to the western hump of Africa, cutting inland to the southernmost point of the hump, whence it cuts across Central Africa to end near sunset just east of the northern tip of Madagascar. The partial phases of the eclipse will be visible near sunrise, to the extent of a mere sliver of obscured sun, to observers along the eastern seaboard of the United States from Cape Hatteras to Key West. All but the southern third of South America, the Atlantic Ocean generally between latitudes 45° north and 20° south, all of Africa, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia and Corsica, the toc of Italy, Sicily, and the southwestern part of Saudi Arabia, will be places from which the partial phase, to one extent or another, will be visible.

V. A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, August 15, 1962. The beginning of this eelipse will be visible in Australia, New Zealand, the western Pacific Ocean, Asia except the extreme northeastern tip, the Indian Ocean, most of Antarctica, Africa except the northwestern part, and Europe except the western part. Its ending will be visible in western Australia, Asia except the northeastern part, the Indian Ocean, Europe, Africa, most of Antarctica, the Atlantic Ocean except the northwestern part, and the castern part of South America.

EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1962

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 2, Noon, distant from the Sun 91,447,000 miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 4, Noon, distant from the Sun 94,557,000 miles.

FULL MOON DAYS

OUTDOOR PLANTING TABLE, 1962

Find the latitude of your town or city. Interpolate between columns below to find your planting date. For example, if you live in Grove City, Pa. (Lat. 41°09′35″) this would mean the latitude was about halfway between Boston-Phila. So your planting times would also be halfway between. N.B. Plant one week later for every 500 ft. elevation above sea level.

The "Moon Most Favorable" columns give the superstitious times when the phase of moon is "Right" for planting the crop indicated during 1962. See also pages 9, 38–41. For flowers, use same dates as Beans, except bulbs for which use the Beets column.

ı		42°21′	'A'A''	39°56	150//	33°45′10″			
ı	Above Ground Crops Best	Boston L		Phila. La		Atlanta I			
	Signs: ARI, CNC, LIB, ACQ, PSC. Below Ground TAURUS	Plant Anytime Between Dates Below	Moon Most Favorable Between	Plant Anytime Between Dates Below	Moon Most Favorable Between	Plant Anytime Between Dates Below	Moon Most Favorable Between		
	Barley Beans(Early) (Late) Beets(Early)	May 15-Jun 21 May 7-Jun 21 Jun 15-Jul 15 May 1-15	May 15-18 May 7-18 Jun 15,16 May 1, 2	Mar 15-Apr 7 Apr 15-30 Jun 1-21 Mar 15-Apr 3	Mar 15-20 Apr 15-18 Jun 2-16 Mar 22 Apr 3	Feb 15-Mar 7 Mar 15-Apr 7 Aug 7-30 Feb 7-29	Feb 15-18 Mar15-20 Aug 7-14 Feb 19-29		
	(Late) Broccoli(E) (Late) Brussels Spr. Cabbage(E) Plants(L) Carrots(E)	Jul 15-Aug 15 May 15-30 Jun 15-Jul 7 May 15-30 May 15-30 Jun 7-Aug 7 May 15-30	Jul 17-30 May 15-18 Jun 15, 16 May 15-18 May 15-18 Jun 7-16 May 19-30	Aug 1-20 Mar 7-Apr 15 Mar 7-Apr 15 Jun 1-Jul 7	Aug 15-28 Mar 7-20 Aug 1-14 Mar 7-20 Mar 7-20 Jun 7-16 Mar 22-31	Sep 1-30 Feb 15-Mar 15 Sep 7-30 Feb 11-Mar 20 Feb 11-Mar 20 Jul 15-30 Feb 15-Mar 7	Sep 7-12 Feb 11-18 Feb 11-18 Jul 15, 16 Feb 19		
	(Late) Cauliflower(E) Plants (L) Celery(Early)		May 19	Apr 7-May 30 Mar 15-Apr 7 Jun 1-Jul 7 Mar 7-30	May 2 Mar 15-20 Jun 2-16	Aug 1-Sept 7 Feb 15-Mar 7 Aug 7-30 Feb 15-28	Mar 5 Aug 15-28 Feb 15-18 Aug 7-14 Feb 19-28		
	(Late) Corn,Sweet(E) (Late) Cucumber Egg Plant Plants Endive(Early)	May 7-Jun 20 Jun 1-30	May 10-15 Jun 15, 16 May 7-18 Jun 2-16	Jun 15-Jul 7 May 1-15 May 7-Jun 21 Apr 7-May 15 Apr 7-May 15 Apr 7-May 15	Apr 7-15 Apr 7-18	Apr 15-30 Mar 15-29 Aug 7-30 Mar 7-Apr 15 Mar 7-Apr 15	Apr 14-30 Mar 15-20 Aug 7-14 Mar 7-20 Mar 7-20		
	(Late) Kale(Early) (Late) Leek Plants	Jun 7-30 May 15-30 Jul 1-Aug 7 May 15-30	Jun 7-16 May 15-18 Jul 1-16	Jul 15-Aug 15 Mar 7-Apr 7 Jul 15-31 Mar 7-Apr 7	Jul 15, 16 Mar 7-20 Jul 15, 16	Feb 15-Mar 20 Aug 15-Sept 7 Feb 11-Mar 20 Sep 7-30 Feb 15-Apr 15	Aug 29 Sep 7		
	Lettuce Melon(Musk) Onion Plants	May 15-Jun 30 May 15-Jun 30 May 15-Jun 7	May 15-18 May 19 Jun 1	Apr 15-May 7 Mar 1-31	Apr 3 Mar 6-20 Apr 15-18	Feb 15-Mar 7 Mar 15-Apr 7 Feb 1-28	Mar 5 Feb 15-18 Mar 15-20 Feb 1-5		
	Parsley Parsnip	May 15-30 Apr 1-30	May 15-18 Apr 1-3	Mar 1-31 Mar 7-31		Feb 20-Mar 15 Jan 15-Feb 4	Jan 20		
	Peas(Early) (Late) Pepper Plants Pumpkin Potatoes	May 15-Jun 30 May 15-30	Aug 29, 30 May 15-18 May 15-18	Apr 1-30 Apr 23-May 15	Jul 7-16 Apr 14-18 May 3-15	Jan 15-Feb 7 Aug 15-30 Mar 1-20 Mar 7-20 Feb 10-Mar 1	Feb 4 Jan 15-19 Aug 29, 30 Mar 6-20 Mar 7-20 Feb 19		
	Radish(Early)		Apr 19-30	Mar 7-31	Mar 22-31	Jan 21-Mar 1	Mar 1 Jan 21 Feb 5		
	Swiss Chard	May 15-30 Jul 15-Sept 7 May 1-30 May 15-Jun 15 May 15-30	May 15-18 Jul 15, 16 May 3-18 May 15-18 May 15-18	Apr 7-30	Mar 15-20 Aug 1-14 Mar 15-20 Apr 15-18 Apr 7-18	Mar 15-Apr 15 Mar 7-20	Oct 13-21 Feb 7-18 Oct 1-12 Feb 7-18 Mar 15-20 Mar 7-20 Jan 20		
	Wheat(Wint.)	Sep 11-15			Sep 28 Oct 12	Sep 1-Oct 15 Oct 15-Dec 7 Mar 15-31	Feb 5 Sep 1-12 Oct 28 Nov 10 Mar 15-20		

PROPER PRUNING

Sometimes even the experts disagree as to what to prune, and when. The following table, however, will answer most of your questions.



How

What When Roses, exc. Spring after Climbers frosts

Roses,

Grape

Clematis

Climbers

After
flowering
Late winter,
or before

sap starts Spring

Trumpet Early spring
Vine

Virginia Spring Creeper

Wisteria Spring — midsummer

Forsythia After flowering

Lilae After flowering

Mountain After Laurel flowering Rhododendron

Flowering Dogwood After flowering
Rose of When buds start
Apple Winter or early spring

Peach Early spring

Plum Early spring

Cherry Winter or early spring Blackberry After bearing and summer

Raspberry After bearing and summer

Cnt dead and weak growth; cut branches or canes to 4 eyes (weak growth) or 5 eyes.

Cut ½ old growth; retain new shoots for next year.

Prune heavily old wood to encourage new, Cut old branches to trunk and new to 4 eyes.

Cnt weak growth. Save as much old wood as possible.

Prune side branches severely to main stem.

Clip young plants freely. Old plants need removal of dead growth and thinning.

Cut new growth to spurs at axils of leaves. Repeat.

Remove old branches at ground. Trim new growth.

Remove diseased, scaly growth, flower heads, suckers.

Prune little. Snip branches from weak, leggy plants to induce growth from roots.

Remove dead wood only.

Cut all winter-killed growth back to live wood.

Train tree for low head. Prune moderately. Keep tree open with main branches well spaced around tree. Avoid sharp V-shaped crotches.

Remove ½ last year's growth. Keep tree headed low.

Cut dead, diseased branches; triurank growth moderately.

Prune moderately the most vigorous shoots.

Remove old canes. In summer cut new shoots to $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Remove old canes. In summer clip new canes to 20".

Further pruning hints may be obtained by sending for "How To Prune" — price 25¢ — from Seymour Smith & Son, Oakville, Connecticut.

PART TWO

Secrets of the Zodiac & Planets

(Being the interpretation, astrologic, and just for fun, Of all serious scientific data in Part One.)

MAN OF THE SIGNS

φ Aries, head. ARI Mar. 21-Apr. 19

8 Taurus, neek. TAU Apr. 20-May 20

☐ Gemini, arıns. G'M May 21-June 20

Cancer, breast. cnc
June 21-July 22

St. Lco, heart, Leo July 23-Aug. 22

W Virgo, belly, vir Aug. 23-Sept. 22

△ Libra, reins. Lib Sept. 23-Oct. 22

M Scorpio, secrets, sco Oct. 23-Nov. 21 I Sagittarius, thighs, sgr

Nov. 22-Dec. 21

Capricornus, knees. CAP
Dec. 22-Jan. 19

Aquarius, legs. AQR Jan. 20-Feb. 18

∀ Pisces, feet. PSC
 Feb. 19-Mar. 20



Man of the Signs used by Abe Weatherwise, 1784

These signs abbreviated appear for each day pages 10-32, and their "meanings" on 39-41.

Those signs which follow are actual patterns from the sky, as the ancients saw these in 1570 (see Hygini Augusti, Liberti published in that year).

The astrological secrets found here in Part Two
Date back to long before fourteen hundred 'n 92.
In fact, Old Adam himself and Tubal Cain did gaze
And say twelve constellations each ruled thirty days.
Such constellations received names for their shapes
Like Aries, the Lamb, and the Twins (Gemini) with capes.
There follow some ancient drawings by which you can see
The contours of the constellations as clear as can be.
But first, up above, please note Mr. Homo, a man all naked,
From whom is derived Astrology, a science amusing but faked.
The Ancients attached to his body these Zodiac Signs
With powers over his segments, some good — some malign.

Beyond here too are listed most of the Zodiacal beliefs (Useful, before Freud, for toothache, ague, belly, and other reliefs.) Don't let the abbreviations, like ARI, TAU, G'M, be confusing Each day as this famous old trusted Almanac you're perusing. Note (pages 10-32) how the last column carries these letters And refers you to the evils (39, 40, 41) of horoscope-setters. To which we have added, just in case you've gone mental, ('harlie Morhouse's version (from Korea) of the meanings Oriental.

ARIES

ABBR: "ARI" SIGN: LAMB Controls the head and face

Belongs to those born Mar. 21-Apr. 19

Ruling Planet, Mars; Birthstone Jasper or Bloodstone; Color, Red.



The Sun enters ARIES, the lambs follow their dams, The NeRat's around 'tween 11 and 1 (these A.M.'s). Your Bloodstone ring will give you courage and ardor In dangerous undertakings known to Knights of the Garter. You are a Martian and, boy, when angered see red, So just stifle that temper — or stay home in bed. Invest in enterprises (unless you think you know better) Which prosper when the weather is wet, then wetter.



TAURUS

ABBR; "TAU" SIGN: BULL Controls the throat and neck Belongs to those born Apr. 20-May 20 Ruling Planet, Venus; Birthstone, Diamond or Sapphire; Color, Blue.

TAURUS, usually voracious.

Now becomes feroclous.

It is Usin-Ox time, who gets around 'twixt 1 and 3,
Too early for most of us (even the remarkable Bee).

Have a care about that Diamond on your finger:
Hang on to innocence or repentance will linger.

That Venutian streak in you some have noted before
Means a life full of pleasure you just adore.

GEMINI

ABBR: "G'M" SIGN: TWINS
Controls shoulders, lungs, arms,
hands, and the nervous system.
Belongs to those born May 21-June 20
Ruling Planet, Mercury: Birthstone,
Emerald: Color, Light Grey.

Here come the TWINS, goats called kids; Your temperament goes on the skids. Subdue it with Emeraid, your stone, And the Tora-Tiger (3 and 5 on the throne). In your house the "brethren rule." You fare best through friends (old school). Plant and manure your fields—Add humor and wit, for best yields.





CANCER

ABBR: "CNC" SIGN: CRAB Controls breast and stomach Belongs to those born June 21-July 22 Ruling Planet, Moon; Birthstone, Agate; Color, Green.

This name has been long abolished
For the CRAB that gets tide-swished.
The U-Hare, or Dry Time, when (mornings 5 to 7),
Rabbits are feeding, is how Kim ealls it (before 11).
Your stone is the Agate, for long life and good health,
And never, but never, rely on secrets or stealth.
Be sure that anything — in fact everything — you do
Is strictly in the public good, or else it you'll rue.

LEO

ABBR: "LEO" SIGN: LION

Controls the heart

Belongs to those born July 23-Aug. 22

Ruling Planet, Sun; Birthstone, Ruby; Color, Red.



Here comes LEO, a furious beast,
Maddened by the Tatsu Dragon, unleashed.
Take cover with a Ruby or Carnellan necklace,
Lest too nuch of Old Sol makes you romantically reckiess.
A good book and a hammock, say the "Heathen Chinee,"
Are your orders from the doctor and Monk Terry.
Now the proper domain of Leo is in your thorax —
Something the lower variety of vertebrate lacks.



VIRGO

ABBR: "VIR" SIGN: VIRGIN

Controls the lower intestines

Belongs to those born Aug. 23-Sept. 22

Ruling Planet, Mercury; Birthstone, Sardonyx: Colors, Onyx and Carnelian.

The VIRGIN of Seoul heeomes Mi-Snake Tempting each man, no mistake.
Remedy this, using these tricks:
A bottle of wine and a large Sardonyx.
This will bring conjugal happiness;
That's a lot these days of too little bliss.

LIBRA

ABBR: "LIB" SIGN: SCALES

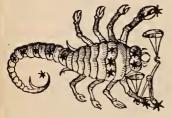
Controls the loins

Belongs to those born Sept. 23-Oct. 22

Ruling Planet, Venus; Birthstone, Chrysolite; Color, Crimson.



LIBRA's the part hurts when schoolteachers feel anger. (The Uma-Horse our Far East friends from 11 to 1 P.M. avoid.) Chrysoilte and erimson will free you from danger, While Venus (page 34) guides you along the roid. Libra rules not only loins — its stars make a balanced scale; Tbis means that you must not grab a bear by its short, shaggy tail. Just relax — be as beautiful and intriguing as you are; Good fortune, presents, and great luck will come running from afar.



SCORPIO

ABBR: "SCO" SIGN: SCORPION Controls the generative organs Belongs to those born Oct. 23-Nov. 22 Ruling Planet, Mars; Birthstone, Aquamarine or Opal (Blue Green of Black)

SCORPIO thrives on rotting fruit -Fall's no time to be dissolute.

Hitsuzi sheep are all over the place 'tween 1 and 3;

Shoo them away with a real black Opal that they can't see.

After that into more trouble this surely you gets

If you don't hedge every one of your sexual bets.

Now, by the way, you may have discovered our birthstones

Are not the same as those for regular months or nones.

SAGITTARIUS

ABBR: "SGR" SIGN: ARCHER

Controls the thighs

Belongs to those born Nov. 23-Dec. 21

Ruling Planet, Jupiter: Birthstone, Topaz; Color, Purple.

SAGITTARIUS, out East the Saru Monkey,
Avold 3 to 5 (P.M.) or be sunk-ey
Your armour, or amour, during this sign is purple Topaz,
And Jupiter (page 34) is a lover of Europa's.
The leaves just now all over the place are failing,
Nature at times can be amazing, stupendous, and (briefly) appailing.
Thus the Archer can better see to shoot at his game—
Be not downest, deer elster you may be his post face.

Be not downeast, dear sister, you may be his next flame!



CAPRICORNUS

ABBR: "CAP" SIGN: GOAT

Controls the knees

Belongs to those born Dec. 22-Jan. 19

Ruling Planet, Saturn; Birthstone, Turquoise; Color, Sky Blue.

CAPRICORNUS, the old goat,
Wears a warm, shaggy coat.
The Torl-Cock, the Javanese call him, crows from 5 until 7
When all little Banties dream they're in Heaven.
Your stone is a Turquoise or, even better, a Malakite.
It denotes brilliant success at every turn in your ilfc.
But don't get too cockey — your pitfalls are many—
Only Saturn can help you — hey non, and helgh Nenny.

AQUARIUS

ABBR: "ACQ" SIGN: WATER BOY

Controls the legs

Belongs to those born Jan. 20-Feb. 18

Ruling Planet, Uranus; Birthstone, Garnet; Color, Mixed.

AQUARIUS brings snowy fog. In Ball, he's cailed Inu-Dog. Garnet, or a real Jacinth, Will keep you from being a plinth. You are constant and faithfui— That's saying a malthful! Uranus (your pianet) wasn't nice. He fed his ehildren with mice.





PISCES

ABBR: "PSC" SIGN: FISH

Controls the feet

Belongs to those born Feb. 19-Mar. 20

Ruling Planet, Neptune: Birthstone, Amethyst; Color, Marine.

Winter has passed; flocks will soon yield; Rivers are open; fish line's unreeled. Meaning this is the sign of the FISHES and the I-Boar, And Neptune may give you thoughts low — then lower.

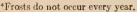
Never mind this. Go ask your boy-friend for a pure Amethyst;
It preserves mortals from strong passions by its marine mist.

But tell him, if he insists — and insists — and insists,
That all you really wanted was to be heartly kissed.

KILLING FROSTS and GROWING SEASONS

Courtesy of U. S. Weather Bureau

		Last	First
City	G.S.	Frost	Frost
	(Days)	Spring	Fall
Lander, Wyo Bismarck, N.D. Alpena, Mich Helena, Mont. Reno, Nev. Marquette, Mich. Concord, N.H Duluth, Minn. Green Bay, Wisc. Pocatello, Ida. Denver, Colo. Pierre, S. Dak. Minneapolis	123	May 18	Sept. 18
Bismarck, N.D	133	May 11 May 13	Sept. 21
Alpena, Mich	141	May 13	Oct. 1
Helena, Mont	145		
Reno. Nev	145	May 14	Oct. 6
Marquette, Mich.	149		Oct. 9
Concord, N.H	149	May 7	Oct. 3
Duluth, Minn	152	May 6	Oct. 5
Green Bay, Wisc.	157	May 5	Oct. 9
Pocatello, Ida	160		Oct. 6
Denver, Colo	160	May 3	Oct. 10
Pierre, S. Dak	160	Apr. 30	Oct. 7
Minneapolis	166		Oct. 10
Detroit Mich	170	Apr. 28	Oct. 15
Des Moines, la	171	Apr 91	Oot 0
Fort Wayne, Ind	171 171	Apr. 25	Oct. 13
Ludington, Mich	172	May 2	Oct. 21
Albany, N.Y.	174		Oct. 15
Madison Wisc	174	Apr. 26	Oct. 17
Des Moines, la. Fort Wayne, Ind, Ludington, Mich. Albany, N.Y. Madison, Wisc. Santa Fe, N.M. Hartford, Conn.	174 177	Apr. 25	Oct. 19
Hartford Conn	177	Apr. 20	Oct. 13
Toledo, Ohio	179	Apr. 22	Oct. 18
Portland Maine	181	Apr. 19	Oct. 17
Portland, Maine Spokane, Wash	182	Apr. 14	Oct. 17 Oct. 13
Porkorchurg	184	Apr. 17	Oct. 18
Omoho Nobr	184		Oct. 15
Salt Lake City	185	Apr. 18	Oct. 20
Chicago III	186	Apr. 16	Oct. 19
CH Losoph Mo	191		
Parkersburg Omaha, Nebr Salt Lake City Chicago, Ill. St. Joseph, Mo. Trenton, N.J Springfield, Mo. Boston, Mass	191	Apr. 16	Oct. 24
Chringfold Mo	193	Apr. 12	Oct. 22
Boston, Mass		Apr. 14	Oct. 26
	195 197	Apr. 9	Oct. 23
Wichita, Kans	198	Apr. 8	Oct. 23
Cincinnati, Ohio Lewiston, Ida	201		Oct. 24
Horrichurg Po	201	Apr. 9	Oct. 28
Harrisburg, Pa Evansville, Ind	202 207	Ane h	$\Omega_{at} = 20$
Coire III	212	Mar. 31	Oct. 29
Cairo, Ill. Richmond, Va Roseburg, Ore Oklahoma City	216	Mar 31	Nov 2
Roseburg Ore	217	Apr 8	Nov. 11
Oklahoma City	$\frac{217}{218}$	Apr. 8 Mar. 30 Mar. 29	Nov. 3
Chattanoora	220	Mar 20	Nov. 4
Chattanooga	223	Mar 27	Nov. 5
Little Rock Ark	241	Mar. 27 Mar. 18 Mar. 19	Nov 14
El Paso, Tex. Tueson, Ariz. Macon, Ga. Columbia, S.C. Montgomery, Ala. Shreyport, La	242	Mar 10	Nov. 14 Nov. 16
Tueson Aria	243	Mar. 11	Nov. 9
Macon Co	$\frac{245}{245}$	Mar. 14	Nov. 14
Columbia S.C.	$\begin{array}{c} 245 \\ 246 \end{array}$	Mar. 17	Nov. 18
Montgomory Ale	$\frac{240}{250}$	Mar. 8	Nov. 13
Shreveport, La	251	Mar. 6	Nov. 13
Portland, Orc	$\frac{251}{251}$	Mar. 15	Nov. 12 Nov. 21
San Remarding	$\begin{array}{c} 251 \\ 259 \end{array}$	Mar. 8	Nov. 22
San Bernardino	209	Mar. 16	Dec. 18
Eureka, Calif Del Rio, Tex	$\frac{277}{277}$	Feb. 23	Nov. 27
Sooromonto	283	Feb. 19	
Sacramento			
Phoenix, Ariz	$\frac{296}{334}$	Feb. 10 Jan. 20	Dec. 3 Dec. 20
Yuma, Ariz		Jan. 20	
San Francisco	350	Jan. 13	Dec. 29
Los Angeles	*	*	*
Miami, Fla	*	ak	*
San Diego	1	1	
*Erosta do not ocon	T ONOPY T	TOO #	





MAN & THE MOON

Science has relegated opinions that the moon affects crops or weather to folklore. Some may wonder why this Almanae includes the Moon Columns in the Planting Guide on page 36.

One reason is that, if perchance there is some occult reason for believing in the harmful effects of planting at the wrong time of the moon, a farmer with these tables in hand can cheat the moon by being particularly careful to cover up his seeds and smooth his rows so that the moon will be unable to see whether he has planted his garden or not.

Another reason is that science does not deny that when the moon is full or new the tides are higher than they are in the other quarters. There is also a growing amount of scientific evidence that the full of the moon in particular does have a cosmic (as well as comic) effect on plants, trees, man and woman, and radio signals. The pulsations of the sap run in trees, for example, are stronger at the full. Pieces of potato, hermetically sealed, consume more oxygen at the third quarter than they do at the new, Lovers are more affectionate at the full: degrees of illness are seen to rise and fall with the changing phases.

In brief, the inoon has gotten to man many centuries before man has gotten to the moon. Leave us be, as Fred Allen used to say, respectful, and mindful

of our youth.

REAL CAUSE FOR HOPE — THE RADIOISOTOPE

From remarks by Glenn T. Scaborg, Chairman Atomic Energy Commission, April 14, 1961

In the days of the Manhattan Engineer District, the wartime predecessor of the Atomic Energy Commission, the first civilian shipment (September 1946) of radioisotopes was made to a cancer hospital in St. Louis. Today there are some 6,000 licensed users of this atomic energy by-product manufactured by the Commission, By February 1961 some 146,000 shipments had been made by the A.E.C. of radioisotopes (roughly defined as radioactive materials) to licensees. In addition, under the Atoms for Peace program, some fifty countries of the world are now qualified to receive (and many are receiving) shipments from us and others of these materials - as well as the knowhow of using them. Commercial companies have begun to market and manufacture isotopically labelled organic compounds. At least two privately-owned research reactors are producing significant quantities on the spot. More than 2,500 licensees are now using these radioisotopes in medical research - some 100,000 cancer patients are finding relief in radiation therapy developed by these isotopes.

The three main fields at present in which radioisotopes are applicable seem to be agriculture, medicine, and power. Quietly, and with very little knowledge of same by the public, the radioisotopes have made magnificent contributions to agriculture—all phases of it.

By putting tagged atoms, for example, into fertilizer, it was proved that tobacco plants make little use of commercial phosphates. The fertilizer manufacturers had to change their formula. It was learned that corn plants do not use applied fertilizer after they are knee high. This brought a tremendous saving in fertilizer bills to commercial corn growers. The tracer items disclosed that apricot trees in the lush Yakima Valley, for no apparent reason decreasing in yields, were getting too much zine: in another place cattle on the range were not getting enough cobalt.

The destructive screw worm was, through isotopic applications, completely eliminated from the Southcastern United States. Research is now in progress to eliminate the dread dacus fly from the olive trees of Greece, Italy, and Spain.

Some disease processes that have been studied are cancer, leukemia, heart malfunctions, arteriosclerosis, arthritis, anemia, gout, and nutritional deficiencies. Applications now include determination of the thyroid function, measurement of blood volume, cardiac output, liver function, plasma volume, and many other body functions.

The complete explanation of the cause and cure of cancer still eludes the investigators, but the therapeutic use of radioisotopes such as cobalt-60, cesium-137 and gold-198 has brought relief to thousands of cancer victims.

No radioisotope power unit has yet been sent into space but it is only a matter of time before such an event occurs. Research and development in the devices has reached a point where it appears that radioisotope power may be best suited for some types of space vehicles, especially those which have an orbit that takes the satellite through the shadow of the earth.

The radioisotopic story is already long and impressive. But the encouraging fact about it is that it has only just begun.

FISH AND GAME SUMMARY

(Format copyrighted - must not be copied.)

Based on latest (mostly 1960-61) available laws courtesy of State Fish & Game Commissioners. For the most part 1962 laws not released until after press date (Juue, 1961) and so no attempt is made here at accuracy; in fact, only approximations of the months which may include seasons are given. This table useful only for vacation planning considerations and to satisfy curiosity as to what the various states offer in the way of hunting and fishing. Migratory Bird Regulations are available at any post office.

EXACT DATES, LIMITS, ETC. MUST BE VERIFIED LOCALLY.

u						,						
	SECIES STATE	ANTELOPE	BEAR	DEER	MT. GOAT SHEEP	ELK	MINK	MUSKRAT	OPOSSUM	RABBIT	RACCOON	SQUIRREL
	Alabama. Alaska. Arizona. Arkansas. California Colorado. Connecticut. Delaware.	9 C P9	0	11-12 8-11 9-12 11-12 8-10 10-12 12 11	8 12 C P9	9–11 C C C 10–12	11-2 12-1 11-1 11-2 11-1 C 12-3	11-2 1-5 0 11-1 11-3 11-4 C 12-3	10-2 11-1 0 0 0 11-1	10-2 9-4 0 11-1 10-1 10-2 10-1 11-12	0 11-1 0 0 10-1 11-1	10-1 0 9-11 10-12 11-12 10-1 9-10
	Florida Georgia. Hawaii Idaho. Illinois. Indiana. Iowa. Kansas.	s	11-12 11-1 0	11 S 9-12 11 S 12 C	S 9	9–12	11-12 11-2 11-12 12-1	11-12 11-12 11-12 11-2 11-12 12-1	10-1 11-12 11-2 12-1	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\11-2\\9-2\\11-1\\11-1\\9-1\\12-10\\\end{array}$	10-1 0 11-1 11-2 10-2 9-5	11-2 9-12 C 8-10 8-10 9-11 9-12
	Kentucky Louisiana. Maine. Maryland Massachusetts. Michigan Minnesota. Mississippi.		C O C 10-12 9-11 O C	12 11-12 10-11 10-12 12 9-11 11 11-12		C	11 1-3 11-1 11-1 11 12-1	11 1-3 11-1 11-1 11 12-1	9-1 10-12 O	11-1 10-2 10-3 11-12 10-2 10-3 10-2 10-2	8-12 9-1 9-12 10-12 10-12 0	
	Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire	9-11 9 8-9	9,5	11 9–11 11 10 S	9–11 12	9–11 11	12-1 11-3 11-3 11-3 10-3	12-1 6-8 11-3 11-3 10-3	0	6-2 O 10 10-3	11 0 9–11	8-11 O 9-12
	New Jersey New Mexico New York Long Island	9-10	C 9-11 10-12 C	12 10–12 10–12 C	10	10	12-3 12 10-3	12-3 11-3 12-4	0	11-12 O 10-2 11-1	12-3 O 10-2 11-2	11-1 10-12 11-12
	North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma. Oregon.	9 P8	0 0	9–11 12 S 10	C C	C C 10–11	11-12 11-12 11-2 12-1 11-1	11-12 11-12 11-3 12-1 11-2	$\begin{array}{c c} 10-2 & X \\ X & 11-2 \\ 12-1 & O \end{array}$	0	10-2 O 11-2 12-1 O	10-12 9-12 9-10 5-12 O
107076	PennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaFennessee.	10	10	12 10,1 S 11-12 11-12	C	11	S 11–12 11–1	11-1	S 11–12 10–1	S 0 11-1	10-1 S O 10-1	11 11–12 S O 9–12
1	Fexas. Utah. Vermont. Virginia. Washington. West Virginia.	9–10 P	6-12 12 0 11	11-12 10 11 11-1 10-11 12	9	P C 11	11-1 10-5 10-5 12-1 11-1 11-2	11-3 0 10-4 12-3 11-3 11-3	O 0 10-1 C 11-2	0 0 10-2 11-1 S 11-1	O 10-12 10-3 11-2	10-5 10 11-1 C 10-1
1	Wisconsin Wyoming	8	$\begin{bmatrix} 10 – 11 \\ 4 – 6 \end{bmatrix}$		9-10	9-12	10-1 9-10	10-1	0		10-12	

SPECIALS IN CERTAIN STATES:

ALLIGATOR: Ala, (C), Ga. (6-1); Fla. (6-1) WILD BOAR: Cal. (10-3), Fla. (S), N. C. (10-12), T.H. (S), Tenn. (10); Tex. (10) BUFFALO: Alaska (C), Ariz. (10), Utah (P), Tex. (C)

CARIBOU: Alaska (S) CHACHALACA: Texas (12-1) JAVELINA: Ariz. (2), Tex. (11-12) MOOSE: Alaska (9), Idaho (P), Mont. (9), Wyo. (9-10)

SYMBOLS USED PAGES 44 AND 45

Months: January is represented by the numeral "1" — February by the numeral "2", etc. Seasons: In the columns under the various animals, birds, and fishes you will note numerals. Thus "12-3" means the season opens in December and closes in March. A number alone means the season opens and closes within that month. Thus "12" alone means the season is December. A number followed by a comma denotes two seasons: thus "9, 12" would mean one September and another in December. "0" means no closed season; "X" not available; "8" special seasons: "C" closed; "P" services with "9 and seasons are consequently "10" and seaso sons; "C" elosed; "P" permit only.

VERIFY EXACT OPENING & CLOSING DATES IN EVERY CASE.

PARTRIDGE GROUSE	PHEASANT	QUAIL	TURKEY	SPECIES SPECIES	BASS	CATFISH PERCH SUNFISH CRAPPIE	PIKE PICKEREL	SALMON	BROOK	LAKE	WHITEFISH
9-12 C O 9 10-11 11-2 10-12 9-10 C 11-12 11 10 11-1 10-11 11-11 10-11 11-1 9-10 10 10 10 10 11-1 11 11-12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	C ,11	11-2 12 12-1 11-12 11 C 11-12 1	12,4 10 4 C 10 111–1 111–1 110 C 3–4 10 C C C 4 10 11–1 C T C T T T C T T T T T T T T T T T T	Alabama. Alaska Arizona. Arkansas. California Colorado. Connecticut Delaware Florida. Georgia. Hawaii Idaho. Illinois. Indiana. Iowa. Kansas. Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts. Michigan. Minnesota. Missouri. Montana. Nebraska Nevada. New Hampshire New Jersey. New Mexico. New York. Long Island North Carolina North Dakota Oheossee	0 6-12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 4-10 0 0 0 8-X-0-X 0 0 0 0 0 4-9 4-12 0 0 0 0 5-10 0 0 0 6-3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 6-12 0 0 0 0 4-2 0 0 0 0 5 5-2 0 0 0 0 5 5-2 4-9 4-12 4-2 4-2 4-2 4-2 5-2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	O 6-12 O 5-10 5-10 0 0 0 8 8 0 O 0 0 0 4-9 0 4-10 0 0 5-11 0 8 4-9 1 5-12 0 0 0 5-12 0 0 0 4-10 0 0 0 5-11 0 0 0 1 -10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 -10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	O S O O S-100 S-10	O 6-12 O 0 5-10 5-10 5-10 0 0 4-9 S 5-11 O 0 0 1-9 O 1-9 C 3-4 4-10 O 1-9 C 3-4 4-10 3-9 X X O 6-11 4-12 4-12 4-12 4-12 4-12 4-12 4-12 4	5-10 5-2 4-2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BLU	EGILI	: Ind	. (0),			-11), N. M Va (6-7)	ex. (8)	, Pa. ((7-10),	Tenn.	(6-3),

N.M. (0), S.D., Tenn. (0) BUFFALO: Minn. (5-2), Texas (0) BULL FROGS: Ariz. (6-11), Ark. (5-12), Del. (5-12), T.H. (0), Ida. (6-10), Ia. (5-11), Ind. (4,6-10), Kans. (7-9), Mo. (7-11), Neb.

W. Va. (6-7). SHAD: Calif. (0), Ct. (4-6), Del. (3-6), Fla. (1-4), Ga. (0), Md. (3-9), N.H. (1-8), Ore. (0).

STURGEON: Ida. (0), Mich. (0) TERRAPIN: Fla. (X), Pa. (11-3)



THE MOST FANTASTIC STORY OF 1662

by Joel Munsell

Famous 19th Century Albany (N. Y.)
Almanac Editor

In the year 1662, a bull-necked man with a hooked nose knocked at the door of widow Doortje Stogpens in the Colonie, near Albany, New York. It was a stormy night. Scarcely had she uplifted the latch, when a sudden gust of wind beat open the door and extinguished her candle.

"Are you the wife of Diederik Stogpens, who is now absent at sea?" asked a rough voice, "I am that disconsolate woman." "Then with your permission I will step in. It is an ugly night, and I am wet and cold." After a moment's silence, he added, "I can give you some information respecting your husband." With that he pushed back the door, and groped after the widow into the recesses of her habitation. A dim fire stewed moodily on the hearth.

As the fire light shone over the countenance of the stranger, the widow anxiously perused its lineaments; but she gave no sign of recognition. A pair of red frizzled whiskers, which extended into the mouth of their owner, an enormous queue reaching far down his back, and a giant frame, presented no familiar object. In a tone of disappointment she besought her visitor to take a seat by the fire and communicate the intelligence he promised.

"With all my heart," said the stranger; "you must know, madam, that about seven years ago I fell in with your husband, old Dirk Stogpens, at St. Jago, one of the Cape Verdes. He had been taken sick shortly after his arrival there, and his vessel left without him." "Bless me, how you talk! I declare you have set me all of a flutter. Now we heard that his vessel was taken by that horrid Captain Kidd, and all hands barbarously murdered and sunk in the salt sea."

His hostess had to address him repeatedly before he could be recalled to a continuation of his narrative. "Ah—aha—Dirk Stogpens—where did I leave off? Well, finding the vessel gone on his recovery from the fever, he one day fell in with some of my—some of Kidd's crew, who persuaded him to join them, and become a gallant rover." Never was a widow woman whose husband was off at sea more shocked than poor Mrs. Stogpens at this information, She wept, took snuff, and wept again, while the stranger continued smoking and muttering to himself.

"Dirk Stogpens, as hearty a cock as ever sailed — wide awake as a blackfish — poor fellow — hard fate at last." The unfortunate widow now blubbered a request to know the particulars of the catastrophe. "We had been cruising off Newfoundland a considerable time without falling in with any vessels; but at last, luck seemed to have changed, it was on a cold winter's morning before the break of day, that we espied through the dim atmosphere, a tall vessel, sleeping as it were, on the heaving breast of the ocean. Stogpens was on the watch. He hurried below to communicate the pleasing intelligence. I was on deck in a moment. Everything promised an easy and valuable prize. Soon all hands were roused, and it was determined a select party should man the boats and attempt to take her by surprise. Poor Dirk was one. The boats stole silently on with muffled oars, while we loaded up our guns. Before they reached the vessel they were discovered and an alarm given. We heard them clamber up her sides; a terrible conflict followed; when it ceased no signal of victory was given.

"We would fain have approached to learn the fate of our comrades; but a brisk gale springing up, we were obliged to separate, and that

was the last I ever heard of Stogpens, I never felt worse sinee my name was William Kidd."

The bloody Kidd had long been the bug-bear of the country; and to be alone with him at that dismal hour was enough to appal a stonter heart than that of dame Stogpens: or indeed of any other widow whose husband was off at sea. It is said that during this memorable evening Kidd recounted the events of his life. How by seouring the seas for many years he had acquired an enormous quantity of treasure; how he had buried it by night on Beeren Island at Coeymans, and at the Kidden hoogten; how he transferred his right over it to the old Scratch for his left eye-tooth, which is well known to have the power of turning all metals into gold by its touch; how he proceeded to Boston, where his vessel was immediately seized, and he had a narrow escape; how in lurking about town, he remembered to have heard Stogpens mention his wife's living in the Colonie; how he had great difficulty in finding the house, and finally that he would give her untold gold if she would secrete him in her garret, until he could make his escape.

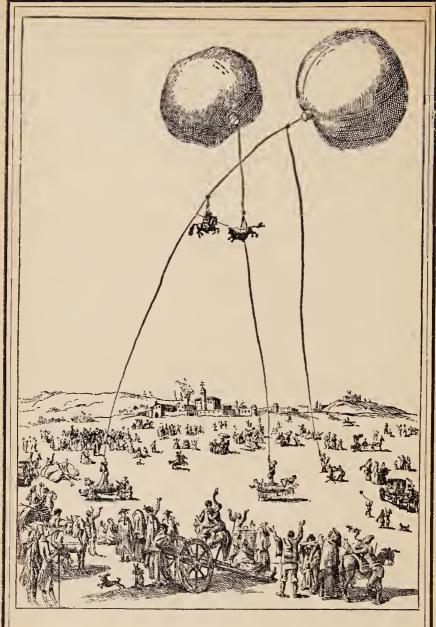
There was one thing Mrs. Stogpens particularly wished to know. Captain Kidd had bargained with the old Seratch. What sort of a looking creature was he? "Why he appeared a thin, elderly man, in a bob wig, velvet breeches, and glasses. His sallow skin was drawn as tight over his jaws as the parchment of a drum. He had a keen look—appeared remarkably sanctified, and moreover had a trick of continually turning on his heel and blowing his nose." "Did he have a long tail and a cloven foot?" "Why as to the tail, I can't tell—for the eunning knave wouldn't let me get round him: and his cloven foot, if he had any, was hid in a shoe with a silver buckle. Egad, as much as I could do to look after the bargain, without minding such trifles."

Here Kidd began to whiff inveterately, and the widow was silent. But the old Scratch in parting with his golden tooth, had no idea of hidding it a permanent adien. His malignant soul could not bear the idea of a mortal's enjoying so much wealth; and being sanguine of speedily taking possession of the pirate, he had reluctantly acceded to the terms, and given up the tooth.

Kidd was taken in Boston, in the disguise of a gentleman, and executed in London, in the year 1701. But what was the rage and mortification of the old Scratch, in hunting for the tooth, to find it missing! He departed in a huff, leaving the carcass to the medical faculty. Now it happened that Kidd, in smoking at the widow Stogpen's, was exceedingly annoyed by the sensibility of the golden tooth. Three puffs heated it beyond endurance, and knowing the art, he took it from the socket, lest it should roast all the marrow in his jaw. In the hurry of his departure, it was left behind, and before he could return to recover it, he met his doom.

Long after Kidd's execution, jufvrouw Stogpens, in examining some old garments, found the tooth, but did not recognize it. On looking in the glass next morning, she was greatly bewildered at perceiving a large tooth in her upper jaw. She could not tell for her life how it came there: and all day long she tugged to get it out—but in vain. Nothing was now talked of but the new tooth cut by the widow Stogpens, Some mysteriously shook their heads; others pronounced her a witch, and said she ought to be hung; others held their canes to their noses, or stroked their venerable beards, and said nothing. In the heat of the dispute, the poor woman died, having been fairly worried to death, and was secretly buried with a horse-shoe nailed to her coffin.

Thus ends the story of 1662. A pair of gold andirons said to have belonged to the widow Stogpens have since been found near the location of the widow's house—and the gold tooth is said to have been inherited by a farmer on the Watervliet Turnpike. Many treasure searchers have dug into the hillsides of Beeren Island, near the mouth of Norman's Kil at a place called Kidden hoogten, or Kidd's Heights, on the Hudson. But none of Captain Kidd's buried treasure has ever been found here or along the Atlantic Coast or in the Caribbean—despite still-persistent rumors that such treasures do exist.



FIESTA DE TOROS EN EL AIRE - 1784

Man's recent adventures in space sit a merry next to the Spanish adventures in space as portrayed by Isidor Corn in 1784. Here you observe an actual bull fight in the air — toreador, horse, bull, and all. Just a few years later (1806), balloonists had also penetrated the atmosphere, the documentation of which, from a long lost journal of the trip (kept possibly by the son of Benjamin Franklin), and recently discovered in the files of this publication, is proudly presented in the story which follows.

THE BIGGEST STORY OF 1961

When the red, white, and blue edition of The Miami News hit the streets shortly after noon on Friday, May 5, 1961, most of America and the world already knew that Astronaut Alan B. Shepard, Jr., had returned successfully from his trip of 115 miles out of this world.

"It's a wonderful day for all of America," the sunburned newsman told us, not far from President Kennedy's father's Palm Beach home. And so it was, It is difficult to tell whether the excitement was greater in missile-minded Florida, where just about all advertising has a missile tag on it, or in Derry, New Hampshire, where the astronaut's parents reside. Certainly for most reporters at Cape Canaveral, but the distance blacking Padatone Resident and 1975 A. M.) by the time the history-blazing Redstone Rocket took off (9:35 A.M.) the night-long vigil had left them exhausted.

Shepard, after months of training, actually began his active participation in this event when he was awakened at 1:05 A.M. of this big day. Five hours later (6:10 A.M.), the hatch on his capsule was closed and he was ready to go. For some, Shepard's long wait—strapped on his couch in that capsule from 6:10 until 9:35—would

have been the most trying part of all.

A tremendous cloud of steam rose behind the rocket as it blasted off and shot upward with a red-orange glow from its exhaust. It went through a layer of light clouds and when it reappeared only the went through a layer of light clouds and when it reappeared only the flame was visible. The rocket began slowly arcing over to the East and disappeared into the clouds as the roar of its giant motor diminished. Then it appeared again, according to Milt Sosin of the News, high in the blue, a white spot now, leaving a broken, puffy contrail, like a jet stream, which gradually faded into the sunlight.

The first words back from Shepard on his radio were, "What a beautiful view. . ." At 2 minutes and 10 seconds from the firing, he reported: "Everything very smooth. . . ." Shortly afterwards, Shepard, operating for the first time in history the controls of a ship in outer space, reconnoitered his own way down to where the aircraft earrier Lake Champlain, just off Nassau, was awaiting, with its ac-

carrier Lake Champlain, just off Nassau, was awaiting, with its accompanying helicopters, his return.

Mentioned on the opposite page — and of possible interest to future astronauts and the world — is a journal we believe may have been kept by the son of Benjamin Franklin, an ardent balloonist, of his flight into the atmosphere with aeronaut(e) Blanchard. The 1961 OFA carried a story about Madame Blanchard's tragic balloon death over Paris. Professor Ross MacFarland of Harvard, an expert in these matters, may find a connection between our Madame Blanchard, aeronante, and the Blanchard mentioned in this journal. Perhaps they are one and the same. The journal commences with Blanchard and (?) Franklin at cloud height.

"Passing a cloud, I put out my hand, and took a piece of it, and squeezed it like a sponge, and the water ran ont. The sun went north about: but never set. At the distance of about fifty leagues above the earth, we saw a white bird sitting on the corner of a cloud. We took it to be one of Mahomet's Pigeons. If we had had a gun we could have shot it. Passing by the moon, we saw a fellow selling land at auction. He wished us to give a bid, but we told him we had not come to buy lands in the moon. We came across a comet, but it was asleep. It looked like a tarapin, but had a tail like a for

It looked like a tarapin, but had a tail like a fox, "We came near a hail bank, and filled a hat to bring down with us. The hail stones were about as large as pigeon's eggs.

"A thousand miles above the earth we passed through a field of turkey buzzards. This would seem to be their region and accounts for the circumstance; that no one has ever found a nest of one of these. The rookeries are out of sight in the atmosphere.

"As we approached one of the heavenly bodies, it appeared like an island. We struck proper a planet, but Blanchard got out and pulled

island. We struck upon a planet, but Blanchard got out and pulled off the balloon. We supposed it to be Mercury, as we heard orators haranguing, and a multitude of tongues.

"There were marriages going on in Venus, and in Mars we heard

the drums beat.

"In Jupiter we heard swearing — Oh Jupiter! by Jupiter! etc. "We meant to have a pull at one of Saturn's rings, but were blown ff the coast, and found ourselves in the latitude of Herschel. Provisions failing, we thought proper to shape our course towards the

"The first thing we saw was the Forest of Ardennes, which appeared like a shaurock. The Pyrennian mountains seemed like a bed of parsley, and the Atlantic Ocean, about as large as Loch Swilly.

"Within about a league of the earth, Blanchard gave me the para-

chnte, and I came down.



SWING HIGH — SWING LOW

Within a comparatively few years, first-hand accounts of stage coach travels and even railroad trips will be hard to find. At this writing it seems difficult to believe that the following quotes from publications popular a century ago could have been commonplace.

"Within a few years a complete revolution has taken place in the system of locomotion. Those in their twenties can still remember vividly when the first New England rail car was launched. Though long trains daily meet our eyes and at night shake our pillows and fill our sleep with thunder, they still seem dreamlike and unreal. For the moment the railroad is out of favor with us. There are its dreadful accidents; defaulting treasurers; the monies we sank in the building of the branch lines which were never to succeed.

ing of the branch lines which were never to succeed.
"We hark back rather to the thousand pleasant associations which cluster around in our mind with the old stage coach system. We behold ourselves seated beside the coachman — perhaps — Oh Joy of Joys — entrusted with the reins drawn over the backs of four shining bays, whirling along in the freshly washed earriage, with its nine passengers inside and a huge pile of baggage on the rack. The trees do not whiz by like troops of wild witches. The landscape moves by at only ten miles an hour in slowly changing kaleidoscopic scenes. "Then the termination of the day's journey at the welcome village

inn. What a bustle! All of the villagers out in the street - the blackinn. What a bustle! All of the villagers out in the street — the black-smith pausing from his shoeing chores to chat with the driver, the village belle anxiously awaiting a letter from her lover, the hostlers taking down the baggage, the innkeeper leading us to our rooms and the bar. The sturdy old Federalists and Democrats awaiting eagerly packets from Enrope or other parts of America to revive their age old political arguments. The schoolmaster awaiting his copy of Jewett's "Hundred Boston Orators" running strong in its 4th Edition. Then there was the dinner bell and the stampede to be first into the banquet hall. Good food. Good talk. And sometimes a rousing dance in the upstairs dance hall afterwards." dance in the upstairs dance hall afterwards.

"I started from Newburyport about noon, in the Lowell stage for Troy. We passed through Newbury, New Rowley, Boxford, and Andover. The stage left me at the Washington Hotel in Lowell, a place that had been a city less than a week. Went to a disappointing lecture on history that evening. At eight the next morning the Keene stage took me in. We passed through Chelmsford, and Westford to Groton where several passengers from Boston joined us. One was a elergyman who talked a lot about the slavery of intemperance in drinking but who was a slave to the filthy habit of taking snuff. 'First, lay aside your snuff-box, sir,' I told him, 'and then we will listen to what you have to say.'

"We passed on through Townsend, Ashby, Rindge and Fitzwilliam, and arrived at Troy about six o'clock P.M. After visiting with Mr. Rich and his unusual school there a few days, I returned to N. the same way I went; but where I found the road dry, I walked."

"Harrison Bryant was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, December 17, 1813. Investing his first \$500 in the Boston-Brattleboro stage route he took to the box to drive the four horse stage from Boston to Laneaster, a distance of 35 miles each way. He would leave Laneaster at 1 P.M. and begin his return trip at 2 A.M. His next route was the Fitchburg-Boston run, six hours, shifting horses four times, each way. Seldom did he fail to arrive at the Rollstone House in Fitehburg exactly as the 12 o'clock noon bell was ringing. One winter he worked for Ginery Twitchell at Norwich, Connectient where ten four horse stages nsed to meet the Norwich boat seven miles out on frozen sound, often returning by night, the



one coach following the other across the ice in lantern light, a sight to equal any desert cara-

"Later on he took up residence in Rutland, Vermont, making 50 mile a day trips requiring 16 horses. Here the snow-drifts on mountain roads were often ten feet deep and the farmers used to shovel the roads for him in payment for the free transportation of their children to school. He never touched liquor or tobaceo, never had a smashup or injured a passenger.

"Once for a short time he retired to a farm at Athol inherited from his mother. On his third day there, he saw a stage go by. The driver saluted him with a crack of his whip, passengers waved. He felt lonesome and homesick and in two days was back on the box again. Even then the hardest day of the week for him to get through was Sunday. He seemed unable to live happily without the old swaying motion of the coach to him as soothing as the rocking of the eradle to an infant.

an infant.
"When he finally did retire, he figured that he had driven stage coaches some 135,000 miles, or some five times around the world."

1962 WEATHER FORECAST

(Continued from page 5)

July: 73° (1.8° above ave.), precip. 2.26" (1.5" below ave.).
1-5, hot; 6-9, showers and cooler; 10-15, clear. cool; 16-19, nasty storm; 20-21, clears; 22-24, overcast: 25-27, clear; 28-31, rain.

Aug.: 68° (2.2° below normal), precip. 1.8" (1.8" below normal).

1-7, nice between showers; 8-12, tempestuous: 13-14, rain; 15-20, variable; 21-25, rain; 26-31, nice.

FALL

The Fall (September and October) offers, with the exception of two big storms — Sept. 4-14 and Oct. 14-20 — a good season. Except for a cold last week in October, this month seems to look real nice, even with occasional rainy days.

Sept.: 63° (.8° below normal).
precip. 5" (1.5" above normal).
1-3, elear, eool; 4-9, harricanes
Tex. & Fla.: 10-14, heavy rain
in N.E.; 15-18, fine, warm; 1923, NE storm; 24-30, rain.

Oct.: 52° (1.8° below avc.), precip. 3" (.6" below ave.).
1-4, fine, cool: 5-8, rain: 9-13,

1-4, fine, cool; 5-8, rain; 9-13, overcast; 14-20, big, expensive storm; 21-25, colder, snow some places; 26-31, rain or snow.

WINTER

Only two months of the Winter 1962-3 are given here. For full winter forecast see 1963 Almanac, on sale Nov. 1, 1962.

Nov.: 42° (.8° below ave.), precip. 2.8" (1" below normal).
1-5, clear, windy: 6-11, storms mid-west; 12-15, warm and nice; 16-22, two-pronged NE storm; 23-30, colder, overcast.

Dec.: 29° (3.3° below ave.), precip. 2" (1.7" below ave.).
1-4, cold., clear: 5-11, snow-storm; 12-15, clear; 16-19, rain. sleet: 20-25, fine: 26-27, snow flurries; 28-31, cold.

THE YEAR OF 1962

As will be seen above, the year 1962 averages 48.9° — or 1.1° below normal (the 1871–1960 average) — and, with its 37.9" of precipitation, about 5.9" below normal. This is a reversal of the trend of the fifties, which reversal was clearly seen last year. However, except for a wicked February and a rainy September, we see nothing too ominous about it. It will be favorable, as was last year, for most undertakings.

Courtesy
American Automobile

Auto Laws

1961

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1	Arizona	R	Dec. 1	18b	$05 \\ .065$	3 3	20 days	A	yes yes
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ı	California	65 60	Jan. 1 Dec. 1	17b	.06	$\frac{3}{2}$	30 days	A	yes
ı	Connecticut	55	Mar. 1	*16ef	.06	$\tilde{3}$	6 mos.	Ã	yes
1	Delaware	60	3 mos.†	16	.05		90 days	Ã	yes
1	D. C.	25	Mar. 1	16a	.06	2	Reciproca 1	Ā	yes
1	Florida	65	Jan. 1	16ag	.07	1	Reciproca I	A	yes
ı	Georgia	60	Jan. 1	16h	.065	3	30 days	A	no
1	Hawaii	45	Jan. 3	15i	.085 - 11		10 days or 3	A	yes
ð	Idaho	60	Dec. 1	16g	.06		Reciprocal	A	yes
	Illinois	65	Dec. 1	16a	.05	3	Reciprocal	A	yes
	Indiana	65	Jan. 3	16 & 1 mo.			60 days	A	yes
	Iowa	70	Dec. 1	16g	.06	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
1	Kansas	70	Jan. 1	16g	.05	$\frac{21}{2}$	3 or Jan. 1	A	yes 6
	Keutucky	60	Dec. 29	16a	.07	3	Reciprocal	A A	
Ш	Louisiana	60	Dec. 1 Dec. 25	15	.07	3	Reciprocal Reciprocal	A	yes no
ı	Maine	45 55	Mar. 1	17aj 16k	.06	2	30 days	A	yes
	Maryland Massachusetts .	40	Jan. 1	*16a	.055		Reciprocal	Ĉ	no
i	Michigan	65	On issue	*16ag	.06	4	90 days	Ă	yes
	Minnesota	60	Nov. 15	15e	.05		Reciprocal	Ā	no^2
	Mississippi	60	Nov. 1	17j	.07	2	30 days	A	no^5
l	Missouri	65	On issue	16 j	.03	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
Ш	Montana	R	On issue	15	.06		60 days	A	yes
ı	Nebraska	65	Jan. 1	$16 \mathrm{glm}$.07	$\dot{2}$	Reciprocal	A	yes
	Nevada	R	June 1	16ng	.06	2	3	Ą	yes
	New Hampshire	50	Mar. 1	*16j	.07		Reciprocal	A	no
	New Jersey	50	On issue	170	.05	i	60 days	A-D	yes
Ш	New Mexico	70	Dec. 15	*18jq	.06	1	Reciprocal	ARC	yes
	New York	50	Jan. 1 Jan. 1	18bp *16a	.06 .07	i	Reciprocal	A-B-C A-C	no
	North Carolina North Dakota	65	Jan. 1 Nov. 1	16g	.06	$\frac{1}{2}$	Reciprocal Reciprocal	A-D	yes yes
	Ohio	60	Mar. 1	16gq	.07	3	Reciprocal	A	yes
	Oklahoma	65	Dec. 11	16dg	.065	$\frac{\circ}{2}$	607 days	Ä	yes
	Oregon	55	On issue		.06		3	Â	yes
	Pennsylvania	50	Mar. 15		.05	4	Reciproca 1	Â	yes
	Rhode Island	50	Mar. 1	16	.07	3	Reciprocal	A	no
	South Carolina.	55	Sept. 6	16g	.07	3	90 days	A	yes
	South Dakota	70	Jan. 1	16g	.06		60 days	A	yes
	Tennessee	65	Mar. 1	16g	.07	3	30 days	A	yes
	Texas	60	Feb. 1	16g	.05	11/2	Reciprocal	A	yes
	Utah	60	Dec. 15		.06	2	Reciprocal	A	yes
	Vermont	50	Feb. 1	*18b	.065	• • •	Reciprocal	A	no ⁵
	Virginia	55 60	Mar. 15 Jan. 1	18ahp 16	.07 $.065$	4	60 days	A	yes
	Washington West Virginia	55	June 1	16s	.065	$\frac{4}{2}$	Reciprocal 90 days	A A	yes
	Wisconsin	65	On issue	16g	.06		Reciproca l	A	yes yes
	Wyoming	65	Dec. 1		.05	$\dot{2}$	120 days	Ā	ves
	, 011111111111111111111111111111111111	.,,,	200. 1	200	.00	-	120 (14) (3	7.8	, 00

1Applies to non-residents. "Reciprocal" means state extends non-resident identical privileges granted by home state of non-resident motorist. Some states require visitors to register beyond specific time. In most states those intending permanent residence must buy new plates and secure new driving ifeense at once, or within limited time. Employment or placing children in public school is often considered intent to reside permanently. 2Required for initial registration of vehicle previously registered in another state. 3Until expiration of home registration. 4Visitor's permit req. after 10 days. 5Upon transfer of title, seller must file memo with state. Bill of sale must be filed. 7Visitor's permit after 15 days. A Security-type Law.

B Accident indemnification Fund.

C Compulsory Insurance Law.

B Accident Indemnification Fund.

D Unsatisfied Judgment Fund Law.

(a) Under 18 must have consent of par. or guard: (b) Jr. 7 int 16; (c) 14-16 need

selier must file memo with state. ⁶Biil of sale must be filed. ⁷Visitor's permit after 15 days. A Security-type Law. C Compulsory Insurance Law. B Accident Indemnification Fund. D Unsatisfied Judgment Fund Law. (a) Under 18 must have consent of par. or guard; (b) Jr. p'mt 16; (c) 14–16 need accompaniment by lie. op.; (d) Instruction p'mt 15½; (e) Provisional license to 21; (f) 16–18 app. must have completed driver course; (g) Jr. p'mt 14; (h) Learner's p'mt 15; (i) Under 20 need par./guard. consent; (j) Jr. p'mt 15; (k) Under 21 need par./guard. consent & proof of fin. responsibility; (l) Probationary lie. to 20; (m) 14–16 accomp. by lie. driver over 21; (n) With consent of par./guard.; (o) 16 for agric, pursuits; (p) Exc. some citics; (q) Provisional lie. 16–18; (r) 15½ if driver course comp.; (s) Under 21 birth certif. or par. slg. req. †Prior to expiration of prev. regis. *Learner's permit not req.

"SEARS MADE 25 MILLION — SKINNER ONE MILLION — ROSENWALD 100 MILLION — THEY'RE ALL DEAD. ME? I NEVER FELT BETTER"

Alvab Curtis Roebuck

The above is quoted from the career of Scars Roebuck's Mr. Roebuck which follows by Ken McKenna (Courtesy of The New York Herald Tribune).

Life treated Alvah Curtis Roebuck, well. Until his death at eighty-four in 1948, he enjoyed his job at Sears, Roebuck & Co., even if his salary was small.

Mr. Roebuck wasn't forlorn that he never made a million dollars, or embittered that he had signed away a third-ownership in Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Sears, a mercurial promoter, was selling watches by mail and doing quite well, except for the rising return of faulty watches. Young Sears, though he knew nothing about fixing watches, discerned a dependable watchmaker in the tall, emaciated Roebuck, who fancied a black suit, high standing collar and black bow tie.

The two made a workable combination from the start. While Roebuek contentedly tinkered with watches, Sears scrambled about building business. "He could sell a breath of air," a banker said of Sears.

Roebuek delighted in the stable business of watchmaking.

In 1893, the company assumed its current shape as Sears, Roebuck & Co. Sears was president and Roebuck secretary and treasurer. Sears' gifted salesmanship boosted sales from \$276,980 in 1892 to \$494,322 in 1893, but debts

were still easier to accumulate than earnings.

The crisis came in 1895, when Roebuck by-passed a billion-dollar opportunity and saved his health. He did, however, remain with Sears, Roebuck as a salaried executive and resisted with uncharacteristic tenacity any attempt to involve him further,

Switches to Movies

Four years later, he left the mail-order house to form a firm to manufacture motion-picture projectors, "having contributed a watchmaker's skill and little else but his name," according to one harsh biographer.

In 1909, Sears followed Roebuck out of the company bearing their names and in 1914, after being ill off and on for ten years, Sears died at the age of fifty.

When the boom burst in 1929, Roebuck's money was gone. He had abandoned every business venture too quickly except the one he should have — Florida land speculation.

He ended his long life in retirement in California. When he died June 18, 1948, Alvah Curtis Roebuck was still a part-owner of Sears, Roebuck, but only through an employee stock-sharing plan.



Recipes

From the kitchens of women in the Monadnock Region of Sonthern New Hampshire come the following recipes. As tried and trusted "rules" already used for many years, these have been excerpted from a cook book called "A Country Kitchen" - a compilation of region The complete book is available at many stores and inns in the region, or from The Monadnock Region Association, Peterborough, N.H. (\$1.75), to whom we are indebted for permission to reprint.

BREAKFAST BREADS

SUNSHINE GEMS

1 egg beaten

½ cup sugar 1 cup sweet milk

1 tsp. salt

1/3 eup melted butter or Crisco

Sift together 2 cups bread flour, 2 tsp. (ream tartar and 1 tsp. soda. Pit butter in after sugar and before adding milk or flour. Bake in gem pans.

Ed 1a M. Poor, Milford, N.H.

POPOVERS THAT POP

1 cup flour

½ tsp. salt 1 cup milk

1 then, melted butter

3 eggs

Break eggs into mixing bowl, Add milk, Sift in flour and salt. Beat 5 minutes with beater. Add melted butter just before you finish heating and pour into buttered custard cups. Fill only 1/2 full. Place on cookie sheet in center of cold oven Turn switch to 450° for 15 minutes. Lower oven to 350° to finish baking for 1 to 11/4 hours.

Miss Sarah W. Gould, Jaffrey, N.II.

SQUASH MUFFINS

1/2 cnp milk

2 cup squash 1 egg

¼ tsp. salt 2 tsp. melted butter

1 thsp. brown sugar

1 cup flour

tsp. baking powder Bake 30 minutes 350°.

> Mrs. J. K. Bruhns, Fitzwilliam, N.H.

SHREDDED WHEAT BREAD

Ponr 2 eups boiling water over 2 shredded wheat biscuits.

Add:

1/3 cnp sugar 1 tsp. salt

1/3 cup molasses 3 tbsp. shortening Let cool. Dissolve:

1 yeast eake

½ cup lukewarm water

Mix together and add 5 to 6 cups bread flour, or until mixture forms a firm dough. Let rise until double in bulk. Knead and set in bread tins. Let rise. Bake 45 minutes at 350°.

Mrs. Donald H. Sawyer, Walpole, N.H.

ONION BREAD

1 pkg. active dry, or 1 cake compressed yeast

¼ cup water

2 cups milk, sealded

2 thsp. sugar tsp. salt

1 thsp. shortening

6½-6¾ cups sifted flour

1 very finely chopped oniou yeast in warm water. Combine milk, sugar, water. shortening. Cool to lukewarm. Add 2 cups flour, Stir well, Add yeast. Stir. Add flour to make moderately stiff dough. Knead. Let rise 1½ hours. Punch down. Let rise 45 minutes. Divide into 2 portions. Roll out each portion. Brush lightly with melted short-ening. Spread evenly with chopped onion. Roll as a jelly roll. Place in loaf pans and let rise until double. Bake at 400° for 50 minutes. Remove immediately from pans and brush crust with butter.

> Mrs. Paul Lamothe, Walpole, N.H.

AUNT ELSIE'S DANISH COFFEE CAKE

2 cups brown sugar

2 cups flour

½ cup butter (melted)

1 tsp. cinnamon

Mix together and save out 1/2 cup of this mixture.
Mix 1 cup sour cream with 1

tsp. baking soda and 1 cgg. Mix all together in m mixing When thoroughly mixed, bowl. put in a 10 x 12 pan, spreading ½ cup mixture over all the the Bake in moderate oven. le with confectionery batter. Sprinkle with sugar.

This is an old Danish recipe from my mother's home in Denmark. Very quick and very good. Anna Hubner, Chesterfield, N.H.

LIGHT LUNCHES

GOLDEN CHEESE BAKE

6 slices bread

½ lb. cheddar cheese, grated

eggs, beaten

1/2 tsp. salt

½ tsp. paprika ¼ tsp. dry mustard 3 thsp. minced onion

cups milk

tbsp. melted butter

Cut bread into strips or squares. Arrange in layers alternately with cheese in a buttered shallow oblong baking dish. Mix together beaten eggs, salt, paprika, mustard and grated onion. Stir in milk and butter. Slowly pour mixture over layers of bread and cheese. Bake in slow oven (325°) 45 minutes, or until top is golden brown. Serve at once.

Mrs. Peter Sawyer, Jaffrey, N.H.

SALMON MAYONNAISE MOLD

1 lb, can salmon

1 tbsp. unflavored gelatin

½ cup cold water ¼ cup lemon juic cup lemon juice

cup chopped celery

cup chopped green pepper tbsp. chopped pimento

Flake the salmon. Dissolve the gelatin in cold water and place in double boiler over hot water until melted. Cool. Add mayon-naise, lemon juice, celery, green pepper. Finally fold in flaked salmon. Pour into mold, which has been rinsed in cold water and sprinkle pimento into mixture while pouring into mold.

Mrs. Stewart Hill, Antrim, N.H.

BAKED CRAB MEAT AND SHRIMP

1 med. size green pepper, chopped 1 med. size onion, chopped

cup chopped celery

 $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. can crab meat, flaked $5\frac{3}{4}$ oz. can shrimp, cleaned

½ tsp. salt Pepper

tsp. Worcestershire sauce cup mayonnaise

1 cup buftered crumbs Combine ingredients, except crumbs. Place in individual erumbs. Place chells. Sprinkle with buttered

crumbs and bake in moderate oven (350°) 30 minutes. Serves 6-8.

Mrs. L. C. Hass, Milford, N.H.

FISH SOUFFLE

2 lbs. halibut

1 onion

bay leaf egg whites

4 thsp. butter

4 thsp. flour

Salt

Pepper

Boil fish with onion and bay leaf. Flake fish in bottom of buttered baking dish, alternating layers of

fish with sauce made as follows: Melt butter. When sizzling hot, add flour, salt and pepper. When cold add whites of 2 eggs.

Cover with buttered bread, cut

in medium squares. Bake in mod-erately hot oven 30 minutes, or until browned.

Alice Breed, Fitzwilliam, N.H.

CACKLEBURGERS

¼ cup mineed onion

3 tbsp, fat

2 cups soft bread crumbs firmly packed

eup milk

4 hard-cooked eggs, sliced

1 tsp. salt

½ tsp. celery seed

1/2 tsp. ground pepper

1/3 emp minced parsley

4 hamburger buns, split Carrot slices,

Celery sticks

Cook onion over low heat in 1 tablespoon of the fat to a golden brown, stirring occasionally. Add bread crumbs and milk. Stir and cook slowly until thoroughly blended and thick, about 2 minutes. Remove from heat. aside 4 slices of egg for garnish. Blend remaining eggs, salt, celery seed, pepper and parsley to bread mixture. Cool, then shape into 4 patties. Pan-fry in the remaining fat (2 tablespoons), turning once to brown both sides. Place between hamburger buns -- the latter plain or toasted.

with carrot slices, celery sticks, or favorite relish. Makes 4.

J. Prentiss Weston Bennington, N.II.

SPAGHETTI FLORENTINE

Sauce ingredients:

1½ tbsp, butter 3 strips bacon, diced

1 medium onion

1 green pepper 3 cans Campbell's tomato soup, undiluted

1½ thsp. Worcestershire sauce 1 lb. lean hamburg

Spaghetti:

½ package fine Italian spaghetti Melt butter in large iron fry pan. Cook bacon, diced, until crisp. Add onion and green pepper, chopped. Cook until onion is golden. Add tomato soup, blend-ing well, and heat. Add Worces-tershire sauce. Add meat which has been cooked in separate fry butter with a little onion. Let simmer 20 minutes. Pour this sauce over spaghetti which has been boiled 9 minutes in 3 quarts boiling salted water. Serves 6 generously.

Temple Cabins West Wilton, N.H.

MEAT MEALS

ORANGE-ALMOND CHICKEN

1 frying chicken (about 3½ lbs.) cut up

1 tsp. salt

tsp. pepper

1 tsp. paprika
1 tsp. paprika
1 cup butter or margarine
1 cup orange juice

3/2 cup slivered almonds, toasted Wash the chicken and pat it dry. Combine salt, pepper, and paprika. Rub into the chicken until thoroughly coated. Melt butter, or margarine, in a large frying pan with a cover. Sauté the chieken pieces until golden brown on both sides. Cover the frying pan, reduce heat, and cook for 25 or 30 minutes or until chicken is tender. Remove chicken to a warm platter and keep hot in a warm oven. Pour the orange juice into frying pan. Stir to loosen all the browned particles. Cook over high heat until it is reduced by half. Pour over the chicken. Sprinkle with toasted almond slivers and serve at once. Serves 3 to 4

yon prefer a thicker gravy. blend 1 teaspoon cornstarch with an equal amount of water: stir into the reduced orange juice;

cook until thickened.

Mrs. Nathmuiel Underdown, Peterborough, N.H.

BAKED STUFFED FRANKFORTS

Split a frankfort lengthwise, but not clear through. Fill the slit with your favorite poultry dressing. Top with a lengthwise slice of bacon. Fasten with toothpick or skewers. Bake in 350° oven until bacon is crisp or to the crispness of your choice. Serves 1.

> Winham, Mrs. Ralph Marlow, N.H.

PORK CHOPS BAKED WITH RICE

6 pork chops

2 fbsp. fat

3 cups strained tomatoes

11/2 tsp. salt

tsp. pepper

cup uncooked rice

3 thsp. each of chopped green pepper and onion

Roll chops in flour, salt and pepper. Melt fat and brown chops on both sides. Place chops in baking dish, combine tomatoes, onion and green pepper and pour over chops. Put portion of un-cooked rice on each chop. Cover and bake 114 hours. Serves 6.

Eileen Oliver, Marlboro, N.H.

BAKED HAWAHAN HASH

This is ham hash with a flourish. The flourish is broiled pineapple. 3 tbsp. butter 0 **r**

melted

3 cups dieed leftover - cooked smoked ham

3 cups diced cooked sweet pota-

14 cup finely chopped onion

1/2 tsp. salt

¼ tsp. pepper ½ cnp pincapple juice

3 slices pincapple, cut in half

1/3 cup brown sugar thsp. butter or margarine

melted Combine 3 tablespoons butter, ham, potatoes, onion, seasonings and pincapple juice. Mix lightly. Bake in greased 8 inch square baking dish in moderate oven (350°) 30 minutes. Remove from oven. Top with halved pineapple slices, Sprinkle with brown sugar. Dot with 2 tablespoons butter. Broil until pineapple is lightly browned, about 7 minutes. Serves 5-6.

Lillian S. Johnson Marlow, N H.

VEAL LOAF

2½ lbs. veal, ground 1 lb. ham, ground

4 eup eatsup 1 eup cooked macaroni 4 thsp. prepared mustard 1 green pepper, chopped

2 eggs 1 tsp. baking powder

Salt & pepper cup onion, chopped

1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce

2 cups bread crumbs

Mix all ingredients well together. Shape into a loaf and place on heavy wax paper. Slip the loaf, paper and all, on a rack in an open roasting pan. Cook in a moderate oven. Do not add water and do not cover. The meat should become well browned and retain its juices. Bake about 1 hour.

Eleanor Pearson, Spofford, N.H.

SHEPHERDS PIE

2 cups diced cooked beef 1 cup cooked peas

1½ cup meat stock or bouillon

4 tsp. pepper 3 tbsp. shortening 3 tbsp. flour

1½ tsp. salt 2 eups seasoned mashed potatoes

Melt shortening, blend in flour. Add meat stock, stirring constantly until thickened. Season. Add meat cubes and peas. Pour into casserole. Spoon potatoes around edge of casserole. Bake at 425° until potatoes are browned. Serves 4.

Mrs. Leon Davis, Marlow, N.H.

DANDY DESSERTS

SPICY RAISIN CUPCAKES

Wash and drain 1 cup seedless raisins, Add 1 cup water. Cover and simmer 15 minutes. Drain and save liquid. Sift together 1 cup flour, ¾ cup sugar. ½ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. cloves, 1½ tsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. einnamon, ½ tsp. nutmeg. Add ¼ cup shortening and ½ cup liquid (raisin liquid plus necessary water). Beat hard 2 minutes. Add 1 large unbeaten egg. Beat 2 minutes more. Dredge raisins in 2 teaspoons flour and add ½ eup eliopped nuts if desired. Fold in batter. Fill cupcake tins ½ full and bake 15 to 20 minutes in 375° oven.

Mrs. Bayard Rhodes, Walpole, N.H.

KISS PUDDING

Beat the yolks of 3 eggs with ½ cup of sngar until light. Add 1½ thep, cornstarch, Stir in 1 pint of boiling milk. Stir on the stove until thick. Pour into a pudding dish. Beat the whites of the egg with ½ cup sugar and spread over the top and brown. Mrs. Roger Goodnow, Keene, N.H.

PINEAPPLE DELICIOUS

1 cup cooked rice

1/4 cup sugar

1 cup crushed eanned pineapple 10 marshmallows, cut in small pieces Pinch of salt

1 cup heavy cream, whipped

Mix the rice, fruit and sugar, Add the marshmallows and salt. well. Chill and fold Mix whipped cream. Serve in sherbet glasses. Serves 6.

Mrs. Peter Sawyer, Jaffrey, N.H.

MACAROON PIE

1 cup graham craeker crumbs

3 eggs

almond flavoring 1 tbsp.

1 cup sugar

½ enp nuts

Beat egg yolks. Add ½ cup of sugar. Add crumbs, flavoring and nuts. Beat egg whites stiff, adding remaining sugar. Fold together. Put in well-greased pie plate. Bake for 10 minutes in 400° oven. Reduce heat to 350° and bake 20 minutes more. Serve with whipped cream.

Mrs. Royal Nute, Jaffrey, N.H.

Postal Laws

Including provisions, June 10, 1958 of the New Postal Rate & Pay Act. June 1, 1959, corrected as of July 1, 1961.

First Class Matter may be forwarded from one Postoffice to another without additional postage but other matter must have new postage.

> LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS. - FIRST CLASS.

Letters and Written and Sealed Matter, 4 cents for each ouoce, local and non-local except that drop letters are subject to 3 cents for each ounce when deposited for local delivery at offices not having letter-carrier service, provided they are not collected or

.03

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. — SECOND CLASS.

Entire Newspapers or Magazines containing notice of second class entry when mailed by public unsealed, 2 cents for 1st two ounces, 1 cent each added 1 oz. Fourth Class Rate applies when it is lower than Second Class.

MERCHANDISE AND MISCELLANEOUS. — THIRD CLASS.
(Limit of weight up to but not including 16 ounces)

Merchandise, incomplete copies of newspapers, printed and other mailable matter, unsealed, 3 cents for first two ounces, 1½ cents each add'l ounce-limit 16.

Identical pieces of third-class matter may be mailed under permit in bulk lots of not less than either 20 pounds or 200 pieces, at the rate of 16 cents a pound, or fraction thereof. than either 20 pounds or 200 pieces, at the rate of 16 cents a pound, or fraction thereof. In case of circulars, miscellaneous printed matter, and merchandise, 10 cents a pound, or fraction thereof, in the case of books or catalogs having 24 pages or more, seeds, plants, etc., with a minimum charge of 2½ cents a piece in either case. Apply to postmaster for permit. The bulk mailing fee is \$20 per calendar year.

Minimum charge for pieces of odd size or form, 3½ cents.

Books, catalogs mailed in packages (must be of 24 or more pages and substantially bound, with at least 22 pages printed, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 2 ounces or fraction 3 cents, each added ounce 1½ cents.)

Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, also merchandise, 3 cents for the first 2 ounces and 1½ cent for each additional oz.

PARCEL POST. — FOURTH CLASS.
(16 oz. or over, incl. books, ptd. matter, except 1st class and second class papers mailed by publishers)

Catalogs and Similar Printed Advertising Matter, in bound form having 24 or more pages, weighing 16 ounces but not exceeding 10 pounds.

ZONES, Wgt. 1 lb. Local 1st & 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th And not over 1.5 lbs. 14c 16c 18c 20c 22c 24c 26c 28c And not over 10 lbs. 28c 41c 47c 55c 65c 78c 92c 1.08 Exception: 1st or 2nd zone, where shortest regular mall route is 300 miles or more,

third zone rate applies.

Books: 9 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 5 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof—24 or more pages permanently bound, not to exceed 70 pounds in weight. Also includes sound recordings. Also incl. when marked "Educational Materials"; ptd. music, 16 mm. films and catalogs (Exc. to commercial theatres), objective test material, sound recordings and mss. for books, periodical articles and music

ibrary Books: 4 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof—limit of weight 70 pounds—when sent by public libraries, organizations, or associations not organized for profit.

Weight Limits: 70 lbs. and 100 inches combined length and girth—except between 1st Class postoffices (Postmaster has list) where limits are: In zones 1 and 2, 40 lbs. with 72 inch combined length and girth, other zones 20 lbs. and 72 inch combined length and girth. Parcels over 84 but under 100 inches combined length and girth charged as 10 pounds.

Wt. 1 lb. but not over	LOCAL	1-2 Up to 150 miles	3 150 to 300 miles	4 300 to 600 miles	5 600 to 1000 miles	6 1000 to 1400 miles	7 1400 to 1800 miles	8 Over 1800 miles
2 3 4 5 6	\$0.24 .26 .28 .30 .32	\$0.33 .38 .43 .48 .53	\$0.35 .41 .47 .53 .59	\$0.39 .47 .55 .63	\$0.45 .55 .65 .75 .85	\$0.51 .64 .77 .90 1.03	\$0.58 .74 .90 1.06 1.22	\$0.64 .83 1.02 1.21 1.40
7 8 9 10 11	.34 .36 .38 .40 .42	.58 .63 .68 .73	.65 .71 .77 .83 .89	.77 .84 .91 .98 1.05	.95 1.05 1.15 1.25 1.35	1.16 1.29 1.42 1.55 1.67	1.38 1.54 1.70 1.86 2.02	1.59 1.78 1.97 2.16 2.34
12 13 14 15 16	.44 .46 .48 .50	.81 .85 .89 .93	.95 1.01 1.07 1.13 1.18	1.12 1.19 1.26 1.33 1.40	1.45 1.55 1.65 1.75 1.85	1.79 1.91 2.03 2.15 2.27	$\begin{array}{c} 2.18 \\ 2.34 \\ 2.50 \\ 2.66 \\ 2.81 \end{array}$	2.52 2.70 2.88 3.06 3.24
17 18 19 20	.54 .56 .58 .60	1.01 1.05 1.09 1.13	1.23 1.28 1.33 1.38	1.47 1.54 1.61 1.68	1.95 2.05 2.15 2.25	2.39 2.51 2.63 2.75	2.96 3.11 3.26 3.41	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.24 \\ 3.42 \\ 3.60 \\ 3.78 \\ 3.96 \end{array} $
51	1.22	2.37	2.93	3.84	5.03	6.26	7.84	9.22

SPECIAL CLASSES. — DOMESTIC MAIL.

- Special Delivery: First Class Mail: Each piece under 2 lbs.—30c; over 2 up to 10—45c; over 10 lbs.—60c. Same for air, lnel. air p.p.
 Parcel Post: Up to 2 lbs.—45c; over 2 up to 10—55c; over 10 lbs.—70c.
- Special Handling: Parcel Post only: Up to 21bs.—25e; over 21bs, up to 10—35e; over 10 lbs.—50e.

(This service expedites mail but does not include special delivery.)

- Registered Mail: Up to \$10.00 Indemnity—50e; over \$10.00 up to \$100.00—75c; over \$100.00 up to \$200.00—\$1.00; over \$200.00 up to \$400.00—\$1.25; over \$800.00 up to \$1000.00—\$2.00. There are special surcharges when declared values exceed indemnities—see local Postmaster about these.
- Insured Mail: Third and Fourth Class Only: Indemnity up to \$10.00—10c; over \$10.00 up to \$50.00—20c; over \$50.00 up to \$100.00—30c; over \$100.00 up to \$200.00—40c.
- C.O.D.: Indemnities up to \$5.00, Registered 80c; Not reg. 30c; over \$5.00 up to \$10.00—Registered 80c, Non Reg. 40c; over \$10.00 up to \$25.00—Reg. \$1.10, Non Reg. 60c; over \$25.00 up to \$50.00—Reg. \$1.10, Non Reg. 70c; over \$50.00 up to \$100.00—Reg. \$1.20, Non Reg. 80c. (These rates may have changed—query Postmaster.)
- Money Orders: Limit for each is One Hundred Dollars. If amount of money order is from 1c to \$5.00 the fee is 15e; from \$5.01 to \$10.00 the fee is 20c; from \$10.01 to \$100.00 the fee is 30c.
- Certified Mail: First class only having no value; add 20c to postage plus (a) 10c for ret. receipt showing to whom and when del'd; (b) 35c for whom, when, and address where del'd. Inquiry fee 25c. Obtain blank coupons from Postmaster.

POSTAL RATES: International

SURFACE RATES

- Letters: To Canada and Mexico, 4c per oz.; to all other countries, 11c for the first oz. and 7c each additional oz.
- Postcards: To Canada and Mexico, 3c each; 6c reply-paid. To all other countries, 7c each, 14c reply-paid. Maximum size 6 x 4½ lnches, minimum size 4 x 2¾ inches.
- Printed Matter: In general, to Canada and Mexico, 3c first 2 oz. 1½c each additional oz.; all other, 5c first 2 oz. 3c each additional 2 oz. Books and sheet music, to countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, exc. Spain and Spanish possessions. 2c first 2 oz.; 1e each additional 2 oz.; all other (ice. Spain and poss.) 3c first 2 oz.; 1½c each additional 2 oz. Publishers' second class, P.U.A.S. countries, 2c first 2 oz.; 1c each additional 2 oz.; all other, 3c first 2 oz.; 1½c each additional 2 oz.
- Commercial Papers, Samples of Merchandise: To Canada and Mexico, 3c first 2 oz.; 1½c each additional oz. Minimum charge 10c. All other, 5c first 2 oz.; 3c each additional 2 oz. Minimum charge 12c.
- Matter for the Blind: All countries, domestic rates apply with certain exceptions.
- Smail Packets: All countries, 5c cach 2 oz. Minimum charge, 25c.
- 8-oz. Merchandise Packages: To Canada, 3e first 2 oz.; 11/2e each additional oz. Minimum charge, 10c. Ali other, 25e each (flat rate).
- Registration, Insurance, Return Receipts: For detailed information concerning these services, consult your local Postmaster.

SURFACE PARCEL POST RATES

Zone 1; N. America, C. America, Caribbean 1s. — 80c first 2 ibs.; 30c each additional b. Zone 2; Ali other countries — 90c first 2 ibs.; 35c each additional ib.

- AIR MAIL RATES

 Three-zone rate structure as follows: Zone A: N. America, C. America, Caribbean 1s.;
 Zone B: S. America, Europe (exc. USSR), Mediterranean Africa; Zone C: USSR, Asia, the Pacific, Africa other than Mediterranean.
- Air Mail Letters: Canada and Mexico, 7c per oz.; Zone A, 13c per half oz.; Zone B, 15c per half oz.; Zone C, 25c per half oz.
- "Other Articles": Canada, 7c per oz.; Zone A, 30c first 2 oz.; 10c each additional 2 oz.; Zone B, 40c first 2 oz.; 20c each additional 2 oz.; Zone C, 50c first 2 oz.; 30c each additional 2 oz.
- Post Cards and Aerogrammes (air letter sheets): Cards, Canada and Mexico, 5c each (single). All other, 11c each (single). Letter sheets, 11c each.
- Air Parcei Post: For detailed information, consult your local Postmaster,



WORD CHARADES

(For answers see page 67)

1

My first you are when over the ground

You lightly trip to the river's bank,

Where my second may always be found;

Beware my whole, 'tis cold and dank,

And fatal, too, to many a one Who will not its danger carefully shun.

11

I am composed of 13 letters: My 9, 10, 7, 1 was a good man. My 4, 5, 13, 2, 8 is an unhappy wretch.

My 11, 12, 3, 6 is an adjective. My whole is an extraordinary tale.

Ш

On this green grassy ball of a structure called earth,

I have dwelt unregarded for innumerable years,

And none more attached to the land of their birth,

More deep in its pleasures, its

griefs, and its fears; I sport 'mid the waves of the

ocean and sea,
Or rest on the bank of some

flowery glade,

Or join the fairies who dance on the lea,

Or play in the cheekers of snn-shine and shade:

But still I'm intent in my welfare, I trust,

And not to vain empty frivolity given.

When I come to the end of all time, as I must,

I'm safe in the hope of dwelling in heaven.

IV

My first gave us early support; My next a virtuous lass;

To the fields, if at eve you resort, My whole you will probably pass.

v

Entire, I belong to the United States; remove one eye, and I belong to a horse; curtail me, and I belong to the human race; curtail again, and I am the child's best friend; curtail again, and I am best known to the printer; curtail again, and I become invisible.

VI

I am composed of four syllables, and am very popular just now; my first and second form a Latin verb; my third is a species of animal; my first, second, and third form a kind of rnle; my fourth, reversed, is thin and narrow; and my third and fourth, without my final, is intellectual.

VII

My first is a female,
My second the same.
My whole is much dreaded—
Pray what is its name?

VIII

My second will be better as my first, if careful and energetic as my whole.

IX

My first is found in an oyster; my second is possessed by the nobility: every house contains my third; my whole no one applies to himself.

OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES

For answers see page 67

I

Three circles have their centers upon the same right line. The first has twice the area of the second, and is externally tangent to it. The third, of which the diameter is one foot, circumscribes the first and second. Required the radius of the greatest circle which can be inscribed within one of the two equal curvilinear triangles thus formed.

п

Three men — A. B, and C — traveling with their wives, come to a river which they must cross. The only boat they can have will carry but two persons at once. How can they all get to the opposite side, no lady being left without her husband in company with the other gentlemen?

ш

Take a (1) life preserver; (2) decapitate it and show a mode of using it: (3) again transpose and show how it has been used; (4) transpose and show what is used with it: (5) transpose and give a Greek letter: (6) transpose the original word and make a famous rock; (7) transpose and make a locomotive power: (8) transpose and make it dull; (9) transpose and it will utter a warery to dogs; (10) transpose it now into a girl's name: (11) eurtail it and express a concurrence: (12) again curtail, and see what you may eall yourself.

IV

A fox, 90 rods due south of a greyhound, is pursued by the hound at the rate of 5 rods to 4 of the fox, the fox running a due east course. How far will the hound run to overtake the fox?

CAN YOU FIND 'EM?

SHOO! FLY! This picture contains an Elk, Peacock, Shark, Butterfly, Lion, Tiger, Rabbit, Book, Coat, Boot, Hare, Rake, Barrel, Caterpillar, Pigeon, Yard Stick, Snail, Match, Turtle, Owl, Rhinoceros, Antelope, Watch, Skull, Cat, Cow, Giraffe, Priest, Mummy, Humpty Dumpty, Squirrel, 5 Fishes, 2 Indians, 12 Faces, 3 Mice, 11 Dogs, 3 Eagles, 5 Letters, 5 Ducks, 2 Camels, 3 Elephants, 7 Men, 2 Monkeys, 2 Cymbals, 4 Birds, 4 Bears, 4 Goats, 8 Frogs, 2 Seals, 3 Beavers, 9 Sheep, 3 Ladies, 5 Horses, 5 Pigs, 2 Chickens, 4 Alligators, 2 Boys, 2 Babies, 2 Combs.





Anecdotes and Pleasantries

THE DAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.

'T was the day after Christmas. and all through the house

Not a creature was happy, not even a mouse.

stockings were mixed in childish despair.

Red leg and blue leg, each wore a queer pair.

The toys were all broken, unseen in the dark

The baby had swallowed one-half the Noah's ark.

The doctor had come, his horse on the jump.

To extract the green bear, with his great stomach pump.

The daughter, fair Emily, shuddered with woe;

'T was another girl's name, on the gift from her beau.

The father had said, the long and the short,

If Christmas should come again - Bankruptey Conrt.

Mother smiled on all kindly, and said full of eheer.

"It's lucky for s lucky for us Christmas comes once a year."

remarked to her husband, "Oh, be not distressed.

You've twelve months still you, in which you may rest."

All hushed was the house, save in the front porch, Where for seven long hours Tom

wound up his watch.

His money all spent, no presents to fear,

The father wished all of them Happy New Year.

NONSENSE VERSES.

"Mam'selle, I love you well,
I'd like to kiss your toe." Monsieur, my mouth no, is here.

You need not stoop so low."

(To the editor of the "Journal.") Can you tell me why the word colonel is spelled in a way so infolonel?

Shed one ray of light On a sorrowful wight, Who subscribes wonderful to "Jolonel.

Gather kittens while ye may, Time brings only sorrow;

And the kittens of to-day, Will be old cats to morrow.

A BED-TIME CHARM

Ady, in his "Candle in the Dark." 4to. 1655, tells of an old woman he knew in Essex, who had lived also in queen Mary's time, and thence learned many eharms, one of which was this: every night when she lay down to sleep she charmed her bed saving:

Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, The bed be blest that I lye on:



and this would she repeat three times, reposing great confidence therein, because (she said) she had been taught it, when she was a young maid, by the church-men of those times.

New England, there is a similar charm which children repeat before arising:

Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, Saddle my horse, and 1'11 get on.

THE ORIGIN OF MINT JULEPS

This favourite American potation is said to have been first introduced into Virginia by some emigrating cavaliers from one of the fenny counties of England, where the practice of taking the draught just before the morning fog rises, still obtains. In our genial climate the custom is more honoured in the breach than in the observance; though the tem-perate Milton did not hesitate to show his familiarity with the composition of a beverage which was a favourite with Anacreon Moore when in this country, if, indeed, he did not give the following account of its origin:

"Behold this cordial Julep

here,

That flames and dances in his crystal bounds, With spirits of balm

fragrant syrups mix'd! Not that Nepenthes, which the wife of Thone

In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena, Is of such power to stir up

joy as this.

To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst." — Milton's Comus. 'Tis said that the gods, on Olympus of old,

(And who the bright legend profanes with a doubt,)

One night, 'mid their revels, by Bacchus were told

That his last butt of nectar somehow had run out!

determined to send round the goblet once more,

They sued to the fairer immortals for aid

In composing a draught, which, till drinking were o'er, wine ever

Should cast every drank in the shade. blithely herself Grave Ceres

yielded her corn, And the spirit that lives in each

amber-hued grain.

which first had its birth from the dews of the morn, And which first had Was taught to steal out in bright dew-drops again.

Pomona, whose choicest of fruits on the board

Were scattered profusely in every one's reach,

When called on a tribute to cull from the hoard.

Expressed the mild juice of the

delicate peach. liquids were mingled while Venus looked on

With glances so fraught with sweet magical power,

That the honey of Hybla, e'en when they were gone,

Has never been missed in the draught from that hour.

Flora then, from her bosom of fragrancy shook,

And with roseate fingers pressed down in the bowl,

All dripping and fresh as it came from the brook,

The herb whose aroma should flavor the whole.

The draught was delicious, each god did exclaim,

Though something yet wanting they all did bewail;

But Julers the drink of immortals became,

When Jove himself added a handful of hail.

New York Mirror 1837



A TRUE BOSTONIAN

A soul from earth to heaven went. To whom the saint as he drew near

"Sir, Said: what claim do you present

To us to be admitted here?"

"In Boston I was born and bred, And in her schools was educated:

I afterward at Harvard read, And was with honors graduated.

"In Trinity a pew I own, Where Brooks is held in such respect,

And the society is known To be the cream of the select.

fair Nahant - a charming "In spot -

own a villa, lawns, arcades, And, last, a handsome burial lot In dead Mt. Auburn's hallowed

shades.

St. Peter mused and shook his head,

Then, as a gentle sigh he drew, "Go back to Boston, friend," he said.

"Heaven isn't good enough for you.



"TIS DEATH TO COUNTERFEIT"

By V. E. Baughman, Chief, U.S. Secret Service

Counterfeiting during 1962 will probably be at its highest known level. Seizure of counterfeit money by Secret Service agents will run at the rate of about two million dollars—perhaps ten per cent of which has been successfully passed before confiscation. One of the reasons for the rise in this nefarious trade is the high accuracy with which—through modern science—almost any rank amateur can do a reasonably successful reproduction job. A new Graphic Arts process now makes possible the actual transfer of printed matter from its original page to another.

The history of counterfeiting in America began with the arrival of the first white settlers. Wampum was the currency of the Indians when the first European settlers arrived in North America. It was used in trading between the settlers and the Indians and was recognized as sound money. However, these early settlers, as much as we may esteem them collectively, were not all pure in heart. Some discovered that good imitations of wampum could be made, and they began to fleece the Indians with spurious beads. By 1650, counterfeit wampum was so plentiful that the Council of New Amsterdam passed a law prohibiting the "nefarious practice."

The pre-Revolutionary Era in the Colonies was a period of economic experimentation in which counterfeiting flourished. There are records of the use of the pillory as early as 1679 in Massachusetts as punishment. One counterfeiter was not only sentenced to the pillory but also suffered the loss of both ears as a part of his sentence. Later, in 1720, hanging was established as a penalty in Pennsylvania. But the pillory, hanging, imprisonments, and cutting off of ears did not stop counterfeiting, and a member of the New York General Assembly was inspired to propose that "Paper money be backed with the identification of an all-seeing eye in the clouds, a cart and a coffin, three felons on a gallows, a weeping father and mother with several small children, a burning pit, human figures poured into it by fiends and a label with the words 'Let the counterfeiter rot,' Previously, the back of paper money had been embellished with the milder caution "Tis death to counterfeit."

Counterfeiting activities during the Revolutionary War actually contributed to the disaster which befell our Continental currency. After New York was occupied by British troops, counterfeiters were even permitted to advertise the sale of spurious notes in wholesale quantities, and within five years from the issuance of Continental currency the counterfeiters closed their shops. The bills literally were no longer worth the paper they were printed on, and from this situation the expression "Not worth a Continental" was born.

The founders of our country, understandably, were well aware of the dangers of counterfeiting and took note of it in the Constitution, specifically providing in Article I. Section 8, for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

The period from 1787 to 1865 has been fittingly described as "The Counterfeiter's Heyday." By the end of the Revolutionary War, public confidence in paper money was so completely shattered that it wasn't until the passing of the Legal Tender Act in 1862 that circulating notes were authorized and issued by the Federal Government, During this period, however, there was no shortage of paper money. To the contrary, there was an abundance, both genuine and counterfeit. State bank notes were being issued in great quantities by numerous chartered banks. This system led to extensive counterfeiting and brought on chaotic financial conditions.

Bicknall's Counterfeit Detector, published in 1839, reflects the condition of the nation's currency at that time, listing 254 banks whose notes were counterfeited and describing 1,395 different counterfeit notes then in circulation.

Prior to 1860, Congress had left the detection of counterfeiters and their prosecution almost entirely to the various states, local authorities, investigating agencies, and bank associations, However, in 1860 Congress appropriated \$5,000 to be paid to informers against counterfeiters. By 1864 the appropriation was increased to \$100,000. In this period the operations against the counterfeiter were largely in the hands of the Solicitor of the Treasury. The system of awards, however, was ineffective in suppressing wholesale counterfeiting, and finally, on July 5, 1865, the United States Secret Service was created for this purpose.

Counterfeiting would be far less prevalent if people were more practiced in its detection. In this regard even a few simple considerations can be helpful. For example, everyone should be familiar with the faces of the great Americans whose portraits always appear on the denomination belonging to each one—and never on any other.

Washington appears on all \$1 bills. Jefferson appears on all \$2 bills. Lincoln appears on all \$5 bills. Franklin appears on all \$10 bills. Grant appears on all \$50 bills.

Other paper money issued by the United States bears portraits as follows: \$500, McKinley; \$1,000, Cleveland; \$5,000, Madison; \$10,000, Chase.

Other clues, though somewhat less obvious, to counterfeit money are in the lacework or fishnet lines—technically known as geometric lacework—in the upper left hand corner of, especially, the one dollar bills. These lines will be clear and distinct on a genuine bill—but on the counterfeit broken and not clear. The points on the Treasnry Seal will be sharp and regular on the genuine—blunt and uneven on the imitation. Nobody has ever successfully made a perfect copy of any United States bill. It is the degree of deficiency from the original which is the give-away.

Counterfeit bills, coins, stamps, and cheques are worthless. Unlike chain letters, you may not be able to pass these along to friend or enemy — in fact, the law has plenty of teeth to bite you with if you so much as try. Your mere possession of these could cost you fifteen years in jail and a \$5,000 fine.

THE SHIP CONDEMNED FOR NIAGARA FALLS

On Sept. 9, 1827, a ship went over Niagara Falls. No one knows why it was built, why it was to go over the Falls, or why animals were in it. An eye witness describes what happened to it in a letter to the Albany Daily Advertiser.

"The public-houses at the falls were so thronged, that almost every inch of the floor was occupied. My companions and myself slept upon three straws for a bed, and had a feather turned edgeways for a pillow. At about two o'clock p.m. the word was given 'she comes, she comes,' and in about half an hour she struck the first rapid, keeled very much, and lost her masts and spars, which caused her again to right. She was turned sideways, in which course she proceeded to the second rapid, where she struck and stuck about a minute, and it seemed as though the elements made their last and desperate effort to drive her over this rapid. She was thrown completely on her side, filled, and again righted, and proceeded on her course. Here let me remark, there were two bears, a buffalo, a dog, and several other animals on board. The bears now left the wreck and laid their course for shore, where they were caught, and brought up to Mr. Brown's hotel, and sold for five dollars a piece. The buffalo likewise left the schooner, but laid his course down the falls, and was precipitated over them and was killed, as was said, by a spar falling across his back; as for the other animals, it is not known what became of them. The vessel after going over the second rapid was turned stern foremost, in which way she was precipitated over the mighty falls, and when about half way over her keel broke, and in a few seconds she was torn to fragments. There were probably from thirty to fifty thousand spectators who witnessed this novel and imposing spectacle."

STATE EXTENSION DIRECTORS

Consult these men about your garden and farm problems. They know the answers. Courtesy Ralph M. Fulghum, Acting Director, Division of Information Programs, U.S. Dept. of Agr., Washington 25, D.C.

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ANSWERS TO **CHARADES ON PAGE 60**

1. Quicksand, 2. Les Miserables. 3. The letter E. 4. Milk-maid. 5. Maine. 6. Regimentals. 7. Malady. 8. Husbandman. 9. YOU. 10. Willow, 11. Moss-Rose.

ANSWERS TO OLD-FASHIONED PUZ-ZLES ON PAGE 61

- 1. The required radius, 0 feet 1.922257 inches.
- 2. (1) Mr. and Mrs. A. cross the river together, Mr. brings the boat back. Mr.
 - (2) Mrs. B. and Mrs. C. cross, Mrs. A. returns.
 - (3) Mr. B. and Mr. C. cross, Mr. and Mrs. B. return.
 - (4) Mr. A. and Mr. B. cross, Mrs. C. returns.
 - (5) Mrs. C. and Mr. B. go over, and Mr. A returns for his wife.
- 3. Meat, eat, ate, tea, Eta, Etam, team, tame, at'em, Meta, met, me.
- 4. 250 rods.

1961 CYPHER CONTEST WINNERS AND

1962 ESSAY CONTEST ANNOUNCEMENT

Winners of the Contest announced Page 67, 1961 OFA are:

First Prize — \$25.00 — John A. Halkola, Hubbardston, Mass. "So that 'Old Glory' could wave from each flag pole top.'

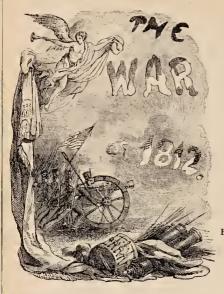
Second—\$15.00—M. H. Walsh, Springfield, Mass. "John Hancock's insurance our own brew will keep hot."

Third — \$5.00 — Mrs. Benjamin Spofford, Bradford, Mass. "Now we have the four freedoms because of each patriot.'

For 1962, the money will go (1st, \$25.00 — 2nd, \$15.00 — 3rd, \$5.00) for the best essay on the subject, "What Is a Successful subject, "What Is a Successf Farmer?" in 200 words or less.

Contest closes June 1, 1962, No entries returned . . . all become property of Yankee, Inc., which reserves all rights in the material submitted. Case of tie, place money lumped and divided. Staff of YANKEE, final judge. Win-ners announced 1963 OFA.

Address Essay Contest, Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N.H.



1962
MARKS THE 150th
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE WAR
BETWEEN
AMERICA
AND
GREAT BRITAIN

(AS WELL AS BETWEEN THE FEDERALISTS AND MR. MADISON)

On June 18, 1812, President Madison signed the bill, passed by the House (79 to 49) and Senate (19 to 13) declaring war against Great Britain, The President, in his message to Congress 18 days earlier, urged that such a war was unavoidable and just; by reason of the continuing impressment of our seamen, blockade of our ports, plunder of our commerce. The Federalists however, for the most part New Englanders, held this war to be impolitic, unnecessary, and immoral. This controversy was to result in not only great troubles in the execution of this war but also in the Hartford Convention of December 15, 1814, in which Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, two counties of New Hampshire, and one county of Vermont joined in a three-week session at the conclusion of which they issued the suggestion that the Federal Constitution be changed by the adoption of no less than seven articles. upon all of which the Convention had agreed.

On August 16, 1812, General Hull, Governor of Michigan, charged with putting an end to Indian hostilities around Detroit, apparently deliberately surrendered himself and his 2500 men to British General Brock. Hull, later tried for treason, was condemned to death, but, pardoned by the President, suffered only dishonorable discharge from the Army.

Another Hull, this time Captain Isaac Hull, only three days later (August 19, 1812) began the series of American naval victories which eventually won this war for America. This was the victory of the now famous frigate Constitution over the British frigate Guerriere. Other naval victories in this first year



Tippecanoe and Jackson too!

were gained by the frigate Essex over the Alert, the brig Frolic over the Wasp, the frigate United States over the Macedonian, and the Constitution over the Java.

On land, our armies were in three divisions: the Northwestern Division under General Harrison; the Centre under General Van Renssalacr: and the Northern under General Dearborn. None of these armies accomplished much in 1812 and one attempted invasion of Canada by Van Renssalaer was abortive because some 1200 men refused to cross the Niagara River and support a hard won "beach head."

On January 22, 1813, at Frenchtown, some 1200 Americans (mostly Kentnekians) were overcome, stripped, robbed, roasted, and inhumanly murdered by the Indians under British hire—despite the pledges of an honorable surrender.

Our first land victory came on April 27th with the capture of York, the then capital of Upper Canada, a great depositary for British stores. But things did not go too well on the seaboard. What with the effective blockade set up by the British over Chesapeake Bay, New York, and New London, and two signal victories by British ships at sea, it was not until September 10th that the Americans had anything to cheer about. On this date, Com-



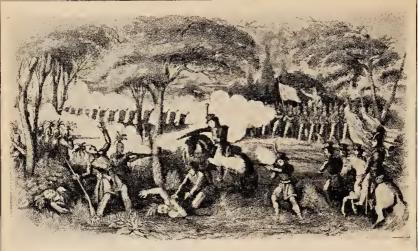
Fort Niagara



Treacherous Massaere at the River Raisin

modore Perry cleared Lake Eric of the British and, on the 29th, we were again in possession of Detroit, General Harrison and Colonel Shelby pursued the British General Proctor some eighty miles to the village of Thames where the entire British force. except General Proctor and some 200 men who managed to escape, surrendered. It was at this battle the famous Tecumseh, an Indian held in as great respect by his encmies as by his friends, met his end. The remainder of this year was taken up with an unsuccessful attempt by the Americans to capture Montreal, and some singularly sanguinary attacks by the Creek Indians on the American forces in the northcommanded by General Jackson. Peace negotiations were also begun by the British and ourselves at Ghent, in Flanders, in August.

The spring of 1814 was distinguished by the defeat of the American frigate Essex at Valparaiso, Chile, and the victories of the American sloops of war, Peaeock and Wasp. In March, Jackson set out after the Creeks in earnest, and by Angust (9th) completed their subjugation. On July 25th, near the Niagara cataract, at Bridgewater, took place one of the bloodiest battles of the war, a desperate engagement



Battle of the Thames

in which the Americans were victorious.

The fighting continued on that front, but more attention was given to the disgraceful invasion of our Capitol at Washington where the British ransacked and burned the Capitol, the President's house and executive offices. Next the enemy proceeded to Baltimore but, after great damage, were eventually driven back to their ships (August 25, 1814). In September, there followed the great American victories on Lake Champlain and at Plattsburg, New York.

A curious commentary on the difference between communications facilities of then and now



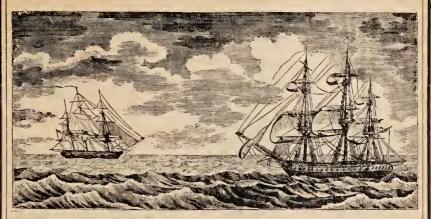
Perry clears Lake Erie

is seen in the signing of the Treaty of Peace between ourselves and the British at Ghent on December 24, 1814. For it was not until January 8, 1815, that Sir Edward Packenham and some 15,000 Britishers attacked Jackson and his 6000 militia in their entrenchments before New Orleans. On the 18th. Packenham, with great losses, withdrew and sailed away.

On February 17, 1815, the Treaty of Ghent was ratified by



Andrew Jackson



The Constitution approaching The Guerriere

our Senate and the President. The subject of commercial intercourse, left open by the Treaty to negotiation, was finally settled at London on July 3, 1815, by plenipotentiaries from both sides. This convention provided for reciprocal liberty of commerce, equalization of duties, and the admission of American vessels to the principal Colonial ports of the British Empire. President Madison hailed this Convention

as an excellent conclusion to the war, in his message to the Congress. However, in this the American community was generally not in agreement, its feeling being that the Convention was more beneficial to the British than to ourselves, the supposed victors.

(Source: A History of the United States by Charles A. Goodrich, 64th Edition, Boston, 1834.)

BEN BURLAP'S BARN

Ben Burlap bragged about his barn with every man he see, He said it wuz the finest barn that any barn could be; Sez he, "The worl' is full er barns; but still I calkerlate There ain't no barn like Burlap's barn, an' hain't been up to date."

An' w'en yer saw a wild-eyed man who raised consid'ble rumpus, An' waved an' flopped his arms aroun' to all p'ints of the compass, And swished his whiskers in the wind an' spun a haff-day yarn, You'd know it wuz Ben Burlap, sure, expoundin' on his barn.

An' I went down to see his barn, he hung on so like sin. One day I tol' my wife I guessed I'd go an' take it in. 'Twuz jest as good ez Ben hed said, ez fine ez it could be, It beat all barns I ever see, or ever 'spect to see.

W'en I come out sez 1 to Ben, "What's that small building there, That kinder wobbly lookin' thing, that tumble-down affair It looks so rickety an' weak 'taint fit to hold a mouse——"
"Oh, yes," sez Ben, "it's full er mice: that ar hut is my house."

Leavitt's, 1894

More Select Rhymes

for the Nursery, 1835 — with woodcuts attributed to Alex Anderson, America's first wood engraver. The verses are from the History of the Goose Family.



There was a man and he had naught,

And robbers came to rob him; He crept up to the chimney top, And then they thought they had him.

But he got down on t'other side, And then they could not find him:

He ran fourteen miles in fifteen days,

And never look'd behind him.

I had a little husband no bigger than my thumb, I put him in a pint pot, and there

I bid him drum;

I bought a little handkerchief to wipe his little nose,

And a pair of little garters to tie his little hose.





Once in my life I married a wife, And where do you think found her?

On Gretna Green, in velvet sheen, And I took up a stick to pound her.

jumped over a barberrybush,

And I hump'd over a timber,

I showed her a gay gold ring, And she showed me her finger,

There was a mad man, And he had a mad wife, And they lived all in a mad laue! They had three children all at a birth.

And they too were mad every one. The father was mad, The mother was mad,

The children all mad beside; And upon a mad horse they all of them got,

And madly away did ride.



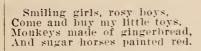
John O'Gudgeon he was a wild man, He whipt his children now and then,

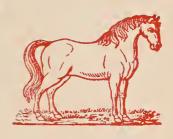
When he whipt them, he made them dance,
Out of Ireland into France.





Who comes here? A Grenadier, What do you want? A pot of beer. Where's your money? I forgot. Get you gone, you drunken sot.





The man in the wilderness, Asked me. How many strawberries Grew in the sea? answered him as I thought good. As many red herrings As grew in the wood.





Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater, Had a wife and couldn't keep her; He put her in a pumpkin shell, And then he kept her very well. Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater, Had another and didn't love her; Peter learnt to read and spell, And then he loved her very well.

Continued from page 6

would have done) and only 36.6% on precipitation. As these forecasts were for at least five different parts of the country, some of the local areas would show better percentages — some worse. For the New England area, for example, for the winter months of 1960 and 1961, we find the USWB temperature forecast ran 60% correct (exactly the same as did old Abe's) whereas the precipitation forecast ran a lowly 20%.

The thing about forecasting is not, can one be successful 30%-50%— or even 90% of the time — but rather, if a forecast is based on exact science as is, for instance, astronomy, can one always be 100% correct? Astronomy can tell one exactly when the sun will rise and set each and every day of the year — far in advance. Astrologers, palmists, nephrologists, and other recognized quacks — including mediums — may hit the mark 100% at times in their fields: but, if the stock market, or the weather, or the way of a woman cannot be predicted 100% correctly each time, of what real use may such a forecast be said to be? If one cannot even give real assurance that a hurricance, roaring its way north from Florida, will or will not strike certain areas, how can these professionals expect that even their 4-or 8-hour-ahead forecasts be taken seriously — much less ask the so-called quacks to quit being playful? We have yet to meet an AMS member, or any professional meteorologist, who does not agree with our point of view that all long-range forecasts of more than a day or so ahead are not infallible, are not truly scientific in the sense that they are always 100% correct, and are based more in art or guesswork or intuition than in science.

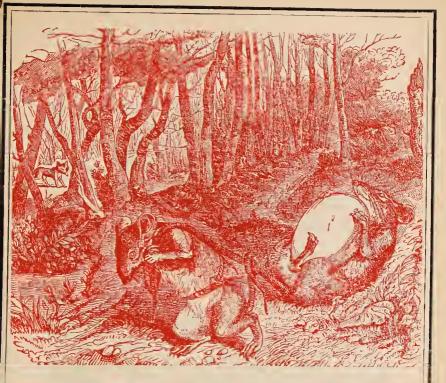
These things being so, it seems to us that the professional weather forecaster who accepts large fees for his or her long-range weather forecasts from corporations, individuals, municipalities, or government officials on grounds of accuracy or near to it, may be in a far more precarious position than the merry quacks whose fee is usually near nothing and whose "accuracy" turns out to be about as good. So too, at least until a Newton or a Franklin or an Einstein comes up with a basic weather principle, may be the USWB in its ever increasing demands for larger appropriations to continue or enlarge its present "because the weather is or has been this way, it will be so-and-so" type of operation.

As we go to press, we have before us also an interesting analysis by George Hyland, Maintenance Engineer of the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority. This compares the long-range forecasts of last year's OFA with the weather and storms which occurred along each 20-mile section (of which there are six) on this turnpike. Mr. Hyland concludes, "I feel on the whole that your long-range weather predictions were reasonably accurate." Although, as Mr. Hyland states, this forecast was made for Blue Hill and not for the turnpike, it serves to emphasize how different the weather is even from section to section along this turnpike. Section No. 1 at Lee this past winter had 25 storms; No. 3 at Chicopee and No. 6 at Weston, respectively, 16 and 17; Warren had 21, Auburn and Blandford 23. Blandford had 5 storms of over ten inches; Chicopee, Warren and Auburn four each; Lee had 3; Weston 2.

Here along one of Massaehusetts' important communications arteries are seen perhaps four different kinds of weather in as few as 120 miles. This analysis re-emphasizes the point made earlier here—that inasmuch as weather is, in the north at least, largely "local" (that is, peculiar to individual small, or large, areas), "official" forecasts for such large areas as New England—or even for a state—are not meaningful and, in fact, could be dangerous.

We do not think it would be feasible to establish an official weather forecasting unit in each different weather area. However, we do believe that some day a weather principle will be discovered which can be applied usefully to any given area — from which local officials can come up with satisfactory, infallible predictions.

Until then, we trust that the AMS, the USWB, and others professionally involved in weather seience, as well as the press, radio, and television, will remain thankful that the weather and weather forecasters always have been — and still are — one of the tew reliable sources for smiles, chuckles, and, at times, a real good laugh. Since the disappearance of Henry Ford's "flivver" there has been no other nearly this equal. "Laugh and the world laughs with you." Take any long-range forecast seriously and you'll cry alone.



THE TWO RATS, THE FOX AND THE EGG

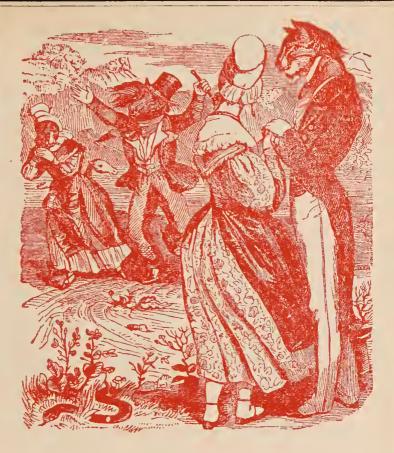
La Fontaine says that two Rats in search of food found an egg. While preparing to enjoy this luscious treat, they descried a fox at no great distance, approaching the spot. How to carry off their prize, they were puzzled to decide, and the fox continued to approach. But necessity is the mother of invention, and they soon struck upon a plan which proved completely successful in the execution. One rat laid upon his back, and held the egg in his four paws. The other dragged him by the tail, and saving a scratched back, they reached their hole in safety, and deposited their egg where the Fox could not get it.

Here we are taught that some persons never find out what they can do, until they are driven to it; and these rats would probably have diddled away some hours in contriving how to carry off the egg, had not their wits been sharpened by the imminent danger of losing it. They found that there was but one alternative, either to lose the egg, or secure it in their hole. Then they bestirred themselves in earnest, and proved the old proverb true, that "Where there is a will there is a way."



THE BEAR AND THE GARDENER

A Bear having been long pent up in a wood, desired company. He went forth to look for a friend, and soon met a Gardener, who was on an expedition of the same nature. So the two solitary ones determined to form an alliance; and the gardener invited the bear to live with him. This was agreed to, and both dwelt together in the garden. The bear went off in pursuit of game, which he brought home, and the man worked among his fruit trees. When weary, the gardener lay down in the shade, and the bear watched him to keep off the flies. One fly lit upon the nose of the sleeping man. Intending to make him an example to the rest, he seized a large stone. and threw it upon the fly to kill him. The fly was killed, but the Gardener's skull was cracked at the same time. So Bruin literally killed his friend with kindness. Such is the case with many a bungling friend, who while intending to be very kind, takes the surest way to do you an injury. At least so saith La Fontaine from whom the above was taken.



THE RIVER AND THE TORRENT

La Fontaine tells us of a noisy stream, which came tumbling from the rocks, until it frightened the yeomen far and near. But one man pursued by robbers took shelter beneath the spray, and finding himself unharmed, no longer dreaded its noise. On being again pursued by robbers, he came to a soft flowing river, and decided that if the terrible cataract was harmless, this gentle stream must be even less dangerous than that. So in he went, and horse and man plumped to the bottom.

The French have ingeniously thrown the moral into a cut. The blustering man, compared to the waterfall, is represented with the head of a braying ass, while the woman flying from him, is also drawn with an ass's head, for her stupidity in being terrified at mere noise and fume. The tall genteel young gentleman has the head of a stealthy cat, and is purring most demurely into the ear of a silly damsel, while even she has turned her head to look at the noisy fellow who approaches, and appears ready to shrink from his presence, not knowing that the sly creature who is playing with the palm of her hand, will soon enact the part of the gentle river, and swallow up her honor forever. The cut represents a snake in the grass, who winds his way not far from the cat-faced gentleman, proving the proverb true, that "Birds of a feather flock together." The ladies are respectfully cautioned against still waters and still gentlemen.

GESTATION AND REPRODUCTION TABLE

	Proper age for	Period of power of	No. of females		od of gesta nd incubati	
	first mating	repro- duction in years	for one 'male	Shortest days	Mean days	Longest days
Mare. Stallion. Cow Bull. Ewe Ram Sow. Boar. She Goat. He Goat. He Goat. Ass. Jack She Buffalo Bitch Dog. She Cat. He Cat. Doe Rabbit. Buck Rabbit. Cock. Hen Turkey Duck Goose. Pigeon Pea Hen Guinea Hen.	3 yrs. 4 "" 18-24 mos. 12-18 " 18 " 12-14 " 9 " 9 " 18 " 18 " 18 " 18 " 18 " 11-16 " 12 mos. 12 " 6 " 6 "	10 to 12 12 to 15 10 to 14 10 to 12 6 7 6 6 6 6 5 10 to 12 12 to 15 8 8 8 6 10 5 to 6 5 to 6 5 to 6	20 to 30 30 to 40 35 to 45 8 to 12 20 to 30 20 to 30 6 to 8 30 12 to 18	325 235 145 110 147 356 309 58 58 25 19 24 28 27 16 25 20 40	336 282 147 114 151 367 315 63 60 30 21 26 30 30 18 28 23 42	352 300 152 120 155 378 325 67 64 35.
Swan				22 13	30 16	34 19

REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE IN FARM ANIMALS

Courtesy F. N. Andrews - Purdue University

	Reoccurs if not Bred	incl. H	nal Cycle eat Period Days)	In He	eat for	Usual Time of Ovulation
	(Days)	Ave.	Range	Ave.	Range	
Mare	16	21	10–37	5-6 days	1-37 days	24-48 hours before end of estrus
Sow	19	21	18-24	2-3 days	1~5 days	Usually second day of estrus
Ewe	15	16	14-20	30 hours	20-42 hours	1 hour before end of estrus
Goat	19	20	12-25	36–48 hours	20-80 hours	Near end of estrus
Cow	20	19-20	16-24	16-20 hours	8-30 hours	14 hours after end of estrus
Bitch	180	24		21-28 days		
Cat	120			3-12 days		

TABLE **OF MEASURES**

Apothecaries

scruple=20 grains dram=3 scruples 1 ounce=8 drams 1 pound=12 ounces

Avoirdupols

1 pound=16 ounces 1 hundredweight=100 pounds 1 ton=20 hundredweight= 2000 pounds 1 long ton=2240 pounds

Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot=1728 cubic inches 1 cubic yard=27 cu, feet 1 register ton (shipping measure) =100 cubic feet 1 U. S. shipping ton=40 cu. ft. 1 cord=128 cubic feet

1 U. S. liquid gallon=4 quarts
=231 cubic iuches
1 imperial gal.=1.20 U. S. gals. =0.16 cubic feet

1 board foot=144 cubic inches

Dry Measure

2 pints=1 quart (qt.) 4 quarts =1 gallon (gal.) 8 quarts =1 peck 4 pecks=1 struck bushel

Linear Measure

1 foot=12 inches 1 yard=3 feet 1 rod=5½ yards=16½ feet 1 mile=320 rods=1760 yards= 5280 feet 1 U. S. nautical mile=6076.1033

feet 1 knot=1 nautical mile per hour 1 furlong=1/8 mile=660 feet=

220 yards 1 league=3 miles=24 furlongs 1 fathom=2 yards=6 feet 1 chain=100 links=22 yards

1 link=7.92 inches 1 hand=4 inches 1 span=9 inches

Square Measure

1 square foot=144 square inches 1 sq. yard=9 sq. feet 1 sq. rod=30¼ sq. yards= 272¼ sq. feet 1 acre=160 sq. rods=43560 sq. ft. 1 sq. mile=640 acres= 102400 sq. rods

1 sq. rod=625 square links 1 sq. chain=16 square rods

1 acre=10 square chains

Troy (Used in weighing gold, silver, jewels)

pennyweight=24 grains ounce=20 pennyweight pound=12 onnces



Household Measures

120 drops water=1 teaspoon 60 drops thick fluid=1 teaspoon 2 teaspoons=1 dessertspoon 3 teaspoons=1 tablespoon

16 tablespoons=1 cup

1 cup= $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 1 cup water= $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

4 tablespoons flour=1 oz. 2 tablespoons butter=1 oz. 3 teaspoons soda=1/2 oz.

4 teaspoons baking powder= 1/2 oz.

2 cups granulated sugar=1 lb. 21/2 cups confectioners' sugar= 1 lb.

2½ cups wheat flour=1 lb. 3½ cups whole wheat flour=

1 lb. 2½ cups buckwheat flour=1 lb. 5½ cups coffee=1 lb. 6½ cups tea=1 lb.

cups lard=1 lb.

2 cups butter=1 lb. 2 cups corn meal=1 lb.
2 cups powdered sugar=1 lb.
2 cups brown sugar=1 lb.

2 cups raisins=1 lb. 2 cups currants=1 lb.

9 eggs=1 lb.

Liquid Measure

4 gills=1 pint (O.) 2 pints=1 quart (qt.) 4 quarts=1 gallon (gal.) 63 gallons=1 hogshead (hhd.) 2 hogsheads=1 pipe or butt 2 pipes=1 tun

Metrlc

1 inch=2.54 centimeters 1 meter=39.37 inches yard=0.914 meters 1 milc=1609.344 meters=

1.61 kilometers

1 sq. inch=6.45 sq. cm. 1 sq. yard=0.84 sq. m. 1 sq. mile=2.59 sq. km. 1 acre=0.40 hektars

cu. yard=0.76 cubic meters cu. meter=1.31 cubic yards

1 liter=1.06 U. S. liquid quarts
1 liter=1.06 U. S. liquid quarts
1 hektoliter=100 liters=
26.42 U. S. liquid gallons
1 U. S. liquid quart=0.94 liters
1 U. S. liquid gallon=3.76 liters

1 metric ton=1000 kilograms

1 kilogram=2.20 pounds 1 pound avoirdupois=

0.45 kilograms

WEATHER TABLE,

For foretelling the Weather through all the lunations of each year, forever.

This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

This weather table will answer very well for anywhere in the United States. It is taken from the 1849 issue of The Old Farmer's Almanac and was widely used

before the advent of the Weather Bureau.

The weather forecast as given on page 5 and on the right hand pages of the Farm Calendars, 11 through 33 is strictly for Boston and East of the Hudson River. These for casts contain elements which rise in the proximity of this region to the sea and to the paths of tropical storms. The application of these forecasts to middle western, western, and southern regions will not bring any reasonable degree of accuracy. However, for a rough rule of thumb if you insist on using the forecast on pages 5, 11-33, you may subtract one day for each time zone West of the Hudson to compensate for the Easterly path of continental storms. For every hundred miles north or south of 42 degrees latitude, add a five degree temperature (colder if north, warmer if south) differential and for every 1000 feet above sea level consider your locality as 3.3 degrees cooler than the weather as given.

WEATHER TABLE FOR ANYWHERE

	***************************************	TABLE FOR THIS WILLIAM				
Moon	Time of Change	In Summer	In Winter			
	From Midnight to 2 A.M.	Fair	Hard frost, unless wind be S. or W.			
arter, full happens.	From 2 A.M. to 4 A.M.	Cold, with frequent showers	Snow and stormy			
r, f	From 4 A.M. to 6 A.M.	Rain	Rain			
rte	From 6 A.M. to 8 A.M.	Wind and Rain	Stormy			
_	From 8 A.M. to 10 A.M.	Changeable	Cold Rain if wind be W.; Snow if E.			
n, 1st qu quarter	From 10 A.M. to Noon	Frequent Showers	Cold & high wind.			
moon, last qu	From Noon to 2 P.M.	Very rainy	Snow or rain.			
r l	From 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Changeable	Fair & mild.			
new	From 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Fair	Fair.			
If the moon,	From 6 P.M. to 8 P.M.	Fair — if wind N.W. Rain — if S. or S.W.	Fair & frosty if wind N. or N.E.: Rain or snow if wind S. or S.W.			
	From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.	Same as from 6 P	.M. to 8 P.M.			
	From 10 P.M. to Midnight	Fair	Fair & frosty.			

Observations. -1. The nearer the moon's changes, first quarter, full, and last quarter are to midnight, the fairer will it be during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to midday, or noon, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i.e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal

points of the heavens are correctly placed.

The above table was originally formed by Dr. Herschell, and is now published with some alterations founded on the experience of Dr. Adam Clarke.

TO THE WEATHER-WISE

Dr. Foster, of Bruges, who is well known as a meteorologist, declares that, by journals of the weather kept by his grandfather, father, and himself, ever since 1767, to the present time, whenever the new moon has fallen on a Saturday, the following twenty days have been wet and windy, in nineteen cases out of twenty.

USE THIS ALMANAC ANYWHERE IN THE U.S.A.

The times given on the left hand calendar pages (10 to 32) are calculated (every astronomer must have some starting place) exactly for the latitude (42 deg. 22 min. north) and longitude of Boston and in EASTERN STANDARD TIME which is the time of the 75th meridian West of Greenwich, England.

To overcome the difficulties of presenting one almanac which shall be useful not only for the spot where the astronomer is standing but also for other places, we present herewith a copyrighted system of our own whereby the times as given may be corrected for wherever you happen to live.

Opposite the times given on the left hand calendar pages (10-32) for each day in the year for the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Planets you will find a capitalized key letter of the alphabet. Having the key letter for the day in question, turn to page 84 where you will find columns for each of these key letters. For your specific city, then turn to page 85 and determine the two code symbols on that page [(1)-(17)] and [a-i] as well as the constant which applies to your city. Then turn to page 84 and read in the proper key letter column opposite the two code symbols the two correction figures in minutes which apply. The total correction for your city will be these two correction figures, plus the constant figure already obtained on page 85.

For example, the eode symbols for Pittsburgh are (5) and "e" and the constant is +36. The permanent values of the corrections are found as follows:

From	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	К	L	M	N	0	P	Q
p. 84-5 Line (5)	$\frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{0}}$				- m	$\frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{o}}$						$\frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{o}}$	$\frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{0}}$	m		- in 0	$\frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{o}}$
Line "e"	+10	+ 9	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	<u> </u>	+ 2		0	- 1	- 2	4	- 5				-11
Constant	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36	+36
Correc- tion	+46	+46	+43	+42	+41	+39	+38	+37	+36	+35	+34	+32	+31	+29	+28	+26	+25

For cities listed on page 85, interpolate between those two nearest in latitude, respectively North and South of the desired city. No inquiries will be answered unless accompanied by postage paid return envelope.

HOW TIMES ARE CONVERTED FOR YOUR TOWN

Sunrise and Sunset The times of sunrise and sunset at Boston on April 10 are read directly from columns 4 and 6 on page 16. The key letters adjacent to these times, in columns 5 and 7, are indices to the table on pages 84-5 whereby the times of sunrise and sunset at Boston are converted into those for other key cities, to wit:—

BOSTON PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sunrise 5,12 A.M.E.S.T. Sunrise (Boston) 5,12 A.M.E.S.T.
Key Letter G Correction (Column G, page 84-5) +:38

Sunrise (Pittsburgh) 5.50 A.M.E.S.T.

Sunset 6.21 P.M.E.S.T. Sunset (Boston) 6.21 P.M.E.S.T. Correction (Column K, page 84-5) +:34

Sunset (Pittsburgh) 6.55 P.M.E.S.T.

Sun Fast. The column headed "Sun Fast" is of primary use to sundial enthusiasts. The figures therein tell how fast on each day the time indicated by a properly adjusted and graduated sundial will be of the time indicated by a clock. On April 10 sun time in Boston will be 14 minutes Fast of Eastern Standard Time. The time indicated by a sundial located elsewhere than in Boston is converted to clock time by applying two corrections, the "Sun Fast" correction for Boston and that for the city (using that city's two code symbols) — page 85 — under capitalized key letter I, page 84.

Length of Day. The figures in the column headed "Length of Day" give directly the length of time the Sun will be above the horizon at Boston. The length of day in other localities is found by subtracting the time of sunrise from that of sunset for each locality. (See Sunrise and Sunset above.)

BOSTON

Length of day 13h 05m (From calendar

page 16, April 10.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sunset (Pittsburgh) 6.55 P.M. Sunrise (Pittsburgh) 5.50 A.M.

Length of Day 13h 05 m

Moonrise and Moonset. The procedure for finding the times of moonrise and moonset follows that for finding those of sunrise and sunset except that the constant additional correction shown below must be applied.

DOGGON

 $\mathbf{0}$

0

+1

DITTENTION

+4

+5

+6

į	Full	BOSTON			TITIOD	UIIGII	
	Moonrise	6.12 P.M.,		Moonrisc (6.12 P.	м.
	Key Letter	K	'	Correction umn K)	(Col-	+:34	
	April 19 Page 16		1	Correction below		+:01	
	Moonset	5.09 A.M.,	E.S.T.	Moonrise (Pittsburgh	6.47 P.J	M., E.S.T.
	Key Letter	H.		Moonset (1	Pittsburgh	5.44 A.	M., E.S.T.
ı	Longitude:	58°-77° 77°-90°	90°-103°	103°-116°	116°-128°	128°-142°	142°-155°
		m m	m	m	m	nı	m

The other information concerning the Moon contained on the left hand Almanac pages applies without correction throughout the United States.

+3

+2

Moon Souths. It will be noted that this year this Almanac again has omitted the usual "Moon Souths" column in favor of including full continuous columns (pages (10-32) on both "Moonrise" and "Moonset". The "Moon Souths" column seemed to serve but little purpose except that of an astrological nature; to wit, at what time the moon is in the astrological sign indicated in the next to last column pages 10-32. On the other hand, the extra moonrise and moonset information would seem to be in some demand—especially among fishermen.

Risings and Settings of the Planets. The times of the rising and setting of the naked eye Planets with the exception of Mercury are given for Boston in the table on page 34. The procedure for converting these times to those of other localities follows that for converting the times of sunrise and sunset given on page 81.

Dawn and Dark. The approximate times dawn will break and dark descend are found by applying the length of twilight taken from the table below to the times of sunrise and sunset given on the calendar pages. The latitude of the locality determines the column of the table from which the length of twilight is to be selected.

		-	_		
BOST (Latitude 4		pril 10		RGH, PA. 40° 26′ N.)	
Sunrise Subtract length of twilight (Column	5.12 A.M.	Subtra	see pg 81) ct length of ght (Column	5.50 A.M.	
3 of table)	1.33		table)	1.33	
Dawn breaks Sunset Add length of twi-	3.39 A.M., E.S.T. 6.21 P.M.	Sunset	breaks (see pg 81) ngth of twi-	4.17 A.M. 6.55 P.M.	E.S.T.
light	1.33	light		1.33	
Dark descends	7.54 P.M., E.S.T.	Dark o	lescends	8.28 P.M.,	E.S.T.
	LENGTH C	F TWIL	IGHT		

Subtract from time of sunrise for dawn. Add to time of sunset for dark.

Latitude	25°N	31°N	37°N	43°N	48°N
	to	to	to	to	to
	30°N	36°N	42°N	47°N	49°N
Jan. 1 to Apr. 11 Apr. 11 to May 3 May 3 to May 15 May 15 to May 26 May 26 to July 23 July 23 to Aug. 4 Aug. 4 to Aug. 15 Aug. 15 to Sept. 6 Sept. 6 to Dec. 31	h m 1 20 1 23 1 26 1 29 1 32 1 26 1 29 1 32 1 29 1 26 1 23 1 20	h m 1 26 1 28 1 34 1 38 1 43 1 38 1 34 1 28 1 26	h m 1 33 1 39 1 47 1 52 1 59 1 52 1 47 1 39 1 33	h m 1 42 1 51 2 02 2 13 2 27 2 13 2 02 1 51 1 42	h m 1 50 2 04 2 22 2 42 2 42 2 22 2 04 1 50

TIDE CORRECTIONS

To obtain the time and height of high water at any place, apply the differences below as they appear on pages 10-33 to the daily predictions for Boston (Commonwealth Pier). Where a value in the "height difference" column is preceded by an*, height at Boston should be multiplied by this ratio. The daily times of high tide at Boston are in the "Full Sea" column, pages 10-32. Daily heights are on pages 11-33.

Boston are in the "Full Sea" co.	lumn, pag€	es 10-32. Daily heights are on pages 11-33.
Time	Height	Time Height
Differ-	Differ-	Differ- Differ-
ence h.m.		ence h.m. ence Ft.
MAINE		PENNSYLVANIA
Augusta +3 50	*0.4	Philadelphia +2 29 *0.5
Popular 0.05	+3.6	
Bangor —0 05		DELAWARE
Bar Harbor —0 33	+1.1	Rehoboth —3 37 *0.4
Boothbay Harbor . —0 20	-0.8	MARYLAND
Eastport —0 28	*1.9	Baltimore4 25 *0.1
Old Orchard —0 10	-0.7	Ocean City3 57 *0.4
Portland —0 10	-0.6	
Stonington —0 30	+0,2	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Washington —3 08 *0.3
Hampton +0 15	-1.2	VIRGINIA
MASSACHUSETTS		37 6 11
Fall River3 16	*0.5	Norfolk —1 54 *0.3 Virginia Beach —3 14 *0.3
2 000 200000	*1.1	_
	*0.3	NORTH CAROLINA
Hyannisport +0 45		Beaufort2 59 *0.3
Lynn +0 05	-0.2	Carolina Beach —3 30 *0.4
Marblehead0 05	-0.3	SOUTH CAROLINA
Marion —3 16	*0.4	Myrtle Beach3 45 *0.5
Monument Beach3 06	*0.4	Charleston —3 15 *0.5
Nantasket +0 10	+0.1	
Nantucket +0 50	*0.3	GEORGIA
New Bedford3 21	*0.4	St. Simon's Island -2 51 *0.7
Oak Bluffs +0 05	*0.2	Savannah2 40 *0.8
Onset 3 06	*0.5	Tybee Beach —3 26 *0.8
Onset3 06 Plymouth 0 00	+0.1	FLORIDA
Provincetown +0 15	-0.3	
Scituate —0 05	-0.5	
Wellfleet +0 20	+0.6	
	*0.2	Jacksonville —0 40 *0.1
	.0.2	Miami3 00 *0.3
RHODE ISLAND	40.0	Palm Beach3 20 *0.3
Block Island —3 21	*0.3	Port Everglades2 15 *0.3
Narragansett Pier -3 31	*0.4	St. Augustine2 20 *0.5
Newport —3 31	*0.4	St. Petersburg +3 58 *0.2
Providence —3 11	*0.5	WASHINGTON
Watch Hill2 06	*0.3	
CONNECTICUT		$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
Long Island Sound -0 02	*0.7	10
New London —1 47	*0.3	Seattle +5 37 —2.0
New London — I II	0.0	OREGON
NEW YORK	*0.5	Astoria +1 37 -3.3
Coney Island3 00		Cane Arago +1 19 -4.8
Long Beach3 57	*0.5	Yaquina Head +1 12 -3.7
Long Island Sound +0 08	*0.7	
New York City2 50	*0.5	CALIFORNIA
Ocean Reach3 57	*0.4	Catalina Island1 33 -5.9
Southampton3 22	*0.3	Crescent City +0 56 -5.0
NEW JERSEY		Eureka +1 20 -5.0
0 **	*0.5	Long Beach1 37 -5.5
Atlantic City3 57 Bayside0 24	*0.6	Monterey0 03 *0.4
Cane May —3 37	*0.5	Point Mendocino . +0 24 *0.4
Cape May3 37	*0.4	San Diego1 35 -5.9
Ocean City3 17	.0.3	San Francisco +0 59 *0.4
Seabright	#0 E	Santa Barbara1 19 -6.0
to —3 44	*0.5	Danta Darbara
Seaside Park		Santa Cruz +0 08 *0.4
The former for Pu	Il Son in C	olumns 10 and 11 of the left hand Almanae

Example: The figures for Full Sea in Columns 10 and 11 of the left hand Almanac pages 10–32 are the times of high tide at Commonwealth Pier in Boston Harbor. The heights of these tides are given on the right hand pages 11–33. The heights are reckoned from Mean Low Water: each day has a set of figures—upper for the morning—and lower for the evening. The conversion of the times of the tides at Boston to those of Miami is given by way of illustration.

Example: Apr. 18. See page 16, column 11, for time; page 17 for height. MIAMI BOSTON

10.30 P.M. High Tide (from page 16) 10.30 P.M.E.S.T. High tide (Boston) -3.00Correction above April 18 7.30 P.M..E.S.T. 2.82 feet

Height (from page 17) 9.4 feet

High tide (Miami) Height (Miami) (9.4 x 0.3)

		ALM	ALMANAC DATA -	C D	TA	A -	LL P	ALL POINTS IN U.S.A.	TS II	CC	S.A.							
TABLE FOR FIND	OF PLA (See	FINDING TIMES OF SUNRISE, SUNSET, MOONRISE, MOONSET, AND RISING AND SETTING OF PLANETS TO WITHIN 5 MIN. ACCURACY ANYWHERE IN U. S. A. (See explanation on page 81. Column keyletters refer to pages 10-32, 34.)	SUN O	RISE, THIN page	SUNS 5 M. 31. Cc	ET, MIN. A	TOON CCUR keylet	RISE, LACY tters re	MOO ANY sfer to	WHER pages	E IN	D RIS U. S. 2, 34.)	A.	AND	SET	LING		
ey Letter from pages 10-32, 34 Minutes	A m	m H	0 E	OH	田田	HH	<u>ი</u> 8	田田	<u>⊢ ≅</u>	r si	H H	H L	B E	Z #			E E	0 E
Code Symbols from page 85		For	cities	not list	ed Pa	ge 85,	inter	cities not listed Page 85, interpolate between nearest two in your time zone	betwee	п пеал	est tw	o in y	our ti	me zo	ne			
⊕ର୍ଚ୍ଚତ	+++ 20 20 0	++ 71 ++ 53 + 18 0	+++ 62 ++ 46 ++ 31 15 0	++ 51 ++ 38 ++ 25 + 13	++ 41 20 10 00 00	+++ 30 ++ 15 + 7	+++	++++	111	2 - 12 1 - 9 0 - 9 0 0	1111	23 17 11 11 6 0	34 – 255 – 117 – 8 – 0	444 333 — 111 —	54 - 27 - 113 - 0	63 47 31 16 0	- 72 - 54 - 36 - 18 0	81 - 61 - 21 0
96.86	1	18 1 18 1 54 1 73	- 15 - 30 - 45 - 61	1111	1111	1111		1111	+++	++++	++++	++++		++++ ++++	113 24 25 25 1++++	16 32 47 63	+ 18 + 37 + 56 + 76	++++ 644 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750
(110) (113) (133) (133)	-108 -134 -164 -215	- 92 -112 -132 -155	$\frac{-76}{-90}$		- 46 - 54 - 62 - 69	r i i i i		1 111	++++	++++	+ +++	+ ++++	++++	11 4-4-1	11111		+ 97 +119 +143 +170	+120 +151 +184
(14) (15) (16) (17)	No risings or set- tings	-180 -214 No risings or settings	-134 -149 -162 -175	- 102 - 111 - 119 - 126	- 76 - 87 - 92 - 92	53 62 65 65	2 - 33 - 38 - 40	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	++ + +	4 + + 2 + + 2 + + 2 + + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 +	++ + +	442 445 448 448 448 448 448 448 448 448 448	63 + 86 $68 + 93$ $72 + 100$ $76 + 106$			+145 +163 N +181 +200 +200	+210 No risings or settings	No risings or settings
ಪಿಎಲ್ ಲ್ಲ ಟಿ.ಪ	++++++++ 0.4.6.8.0.1.2.7.1.2.2.1.2.1.2.1.2.1.2.1.2.1.2.1.2	+++++++++ 2425211111	++++++++ 2246C11223	+++++++++ 104557×015	+++++++++	++++++++	+++++++	++++++	0000000000	11111111	111111111	11111111111	11111111111	1004202	28477800281 	28 29 30 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	24980111111111111111111111111111111111111	

CODE SYMBOLS AND CONSTANTS — SPECIFIC CITIES – for Adjusting Almanac to All Points in U.S.A. See Page 81

, ,						500			^
City	Time used		ode bois	Con- stant	City	Time used		ode bols	Con- stant
Akron, O	EST	(5)	e	+42	Macon, Ga Manchester, N. H McKeesport, Pa	EST	(4)	i	+50
Albuquerque N M	EST	(6) (4)	1	+11	Manchester, N. H	EST	(6)	1	+ 2
Alientown, Pa	EST	(5)	e	$^{+22}_{+18}$	Modford Mass	EST	(5)	Pont	+35
Amerida Teres	I CST	(4)	e	+63	Medford, Mass Memphis, Tenn	CST	(4)	Le	+16
Anehorage, Alaska	150°	(13)	e	+14	Mlami, Fla	EST	(3)	i	+40
Arlington, Va	See	Was		on	Milwaukee, Wis	CST	(6)	i	+ 7
Anchorage, Alaska Arlington, Va. Asheville, N. C. Atlanta, Ga.	EST	(4) (4)	d l	$^{+46}_{+53}$	Minneapolls, Minn	CST	(6)	d	+29
Augusta, Ga	EST	(4)	h h	+44	Miami, Fla Miiwaukee, Wis Minneapolls, Minn Mobile, Ala Montgomery, Ala	CST	(3)	b j	+ 8
Austin, Texas Baltimore, Md	CST	(3)	c	+47	Montreal, Quc	EST	(6)	b	$^{+1}_{+10}$
Baltimore, Md	EST	(5)	g	+22	Muncie, Ind Nashviile, Tenn	CST	(5)	l e	- 3
Bangor, Me	EST	(6)	e	- 9	Nashville, Tenn	CST	(4)	d	+ 3
Beaumont, Texas Bethlehem, Pa Binghamton, N. Y	EST	(3) (5)	e e	$+32 \\ +17$	New Bedford, Mass New Haven, Conn		(5)	b	- I
Binghainton, N. Y	EST	(5)	a	+19	New Orleans, La.	CST	(5) (3)	b d	$+7 \\ +16$
Birmingham, Ala Bismarck, N. D	CST	(4)	ï	+ 3	New York, N. Y	EST	(5)	c	+12
Bismarck, N. D	CST	(7)	i i	- 1	Newark, N. J.	EST	(5)	d	+12
Boise, Idaho	MST	(6)	f e	$^{+61}_{+8}$	New Orleans, La. New York, N. Y. Newark, N. J. Norfolk, Va. Oakland, Cal.	Per	(4)	e	+21
Buffalo, N. Y.	EST	(5) (6)	ĭ	+31	Oak Park, Ill.	CST	(5) (5)	a	$^{+25}_{+7}$
Butte, Mont	MST	(6)	a	+46	Oak Park, Ill Oklahoma City, Okla	CST	(4)	e	+46
Bridgenort, Conn. Buffalo, N. Y. Butte, Mont. Camden, N. J.	EST	(5)	e	+16	Omaha, Neb	CST	(5)	e	+39
Canton, Ohlo Cedar Raplds, Ia	EST	(5)	d	+41	Pasadona Cal	EST	(6)	b	+19
Charleston, S. C.	EST	(5) (4)	a	+35	Paterson, N. J.	EST	(5)	g	+12
Charleston, S. C Charleston, W. Va Chattanooga, Tenn	EST	(5)	1 1	+42	Omaha, Neb. Ottawa, Ont. Pasadena, Cal. Paterson, N. J. Peoria, Ill.	CST	(4) (5) (5) (5)	c d	+ 9 + 12 + 14
Chattanooga, Tenn	EST	(4)	3	+57	rimaucipma, ra.,	ESI	(5)	e	$^{+16}_{+44}$
Chester, Pa Cheyenne, Wyo	MST	(5) (5)	e	$^{+17}_{+15}$	Phoenix, Ari Pittsburgh, Pa	EST	(4) (5)	e	$^{+44}_{+36}$
Chicago, Ill	CST	(5)	a	+ 6	Pittsfield, Mass	EST	(5)	-	+ 9
Cincinnati, Ohio	EST	(5)	h	+54	Pittsfield, Mass Pontiae, Mleh	EST	(6)	i	+49
Cleveland, Ohlo	EST	(5)	b	$+43 \\ +40$	Portland, Me Providence, R. 1	EST	(6)	g	- 3
Columbia, S. C Columbus, Ga	EST	(4) (4)	g		Pueblo, Colo	MST	(5) (5)	a 1	$^{+}_{+14}$
Columbus, Ohio	EST	(5)	i	+48	Qulney, Mass	Sam	ie as	Bost	on
Corpus Christi, Tex	CST	(3)	g	+45	Racine, Wis	CST	(6)	1	+ 7
Covington, Ky Dallas, Tex	See	Cine	inna	+43	Raieigh, N. C	EST	(4)	a l	+30 + 19
Dearborn, Mich	EST	(7)	1	+48	Reno. Nev.	PST	(5)	Í	+15 + 15
Dearborn, Mich Decatur, Ill	CST	(5)	1	+72	Richmond, Va	EST	(4)	a	+25
Denver, Colo Des Moines, fa	MST	(5)	1	+16	Pueblo, Colo. Qulney, Mass. Racine, Wis. Raleigh, N. C. Reading, Pa. Reno. Nev. Richmond, Va. Roanoke, Va. Rockford, Ill. Saeramento, Cal. Saginaw, Mieh. Saint Joseph. Mo.	EST	(4)	a	$^{+36}_{+26}$
Des Moines, 1a	EST	(5)	b	$^{+30}_{+48}$	Rockford 111	CST	(b) (5)	a	$^{+26}_{+12}$
Detroit, Mich Duluth, Minn		(5) (7)	1	+24	Saeramento, Cal	PST	(5)	i	$+2\overline{2}$
Durham, N. C	EST	(4)	d	+31	Saginaw, Mich	CST	(6)	f	- 8
E. Orange, N. J E. St. Louis, Ill	EST	(5)	e		Saint Louis Ma	CST	(5) (5)	f l	$+35 \\ +17$
El Paso, Tex	MST	(3)	a	+22	St. Petersburg, Fla Sait Lake City, Utah San Antonio, Texas	EST	(3)	ė	+46
HErie, Pa	LES I	(5)	a	+36	Sait Lake City, Utah	MST	(5)	d	+43
Evansville, Ind Fairbanks, Alaska	CST	(5)	j	+ 6 + 6	San Antonio, Texas	CST	(3)	e i	+50 + 4
		(17) (5)	b	+00	San Diego, Cal San Francisco, Cal	PST	(4)		+25
Fresno, Cal	PST	(4)	b l	+151	San Jose, Cal	PST	(4)	a	+23
Fresno, Cal	CST	(3)	e	+35	Santa Monica, Cal Savannah, Ga	PST	(4)	g	+ 8
Gary, Ind	CST	(5)	bi	$^{+}_{+58}$	Savannan, Ga	EST	(4) (5)	b b	$+64 \\ +18$
Greensboro, N. C	EST	(6) (4)	e	+35 + 35	Scranton, Pa Seattle, Wash	PST	(5) (7)	f	+25
Hamilton, Onio	ESI	(5)	f	± 54 l	Shrevenori La	CST	(4)	j	+31
Hammond, Ind	CST	(5)	b l	+ 6	Sioux City, Iowa. Sioux Fails, S. D. So. Bend, Ind. Spokane, Wash.	CST	(6)	0	$^{+41}_{+43}$
Hamtramek, Mich.	See	(5)	110 e	+23	So. Bend, Ind	ČŠŤ	(6) (5)	g b	+ 1
Harrisburg, Pa. Hartford, Conn	EST	(5)	a	+ 6	Spokane, Wash	PST	(7)	ſ	+ 5
Holyoke, Mass	103	(5)	a	+ 0			(5)	f	$^{+14}_{+6}$
Honolulu, Hawaii,	1500	(2) (3)	f d	+4/	Springheid, Mass	LO3	(5) (4)	a	+29
Houston, Texas Huntington, W. Va	EST	(5)	h	+46	Springfield, Mo Springfield, Ohio	EST	(5)	e	+51
Indianapolis, Ind.,	CST	(5)	f	'/	Stamford Conn	H.S. I	(5) (5)	c i	$+10 \\ +21$
Irvington, N. J	EST	(5)	ď	+13	Stockton, Cal	EST	(6)	1	$+21 \\ +20$
Jackson, Mich	CST	(4)	j	$+76 \\ +19$	Stockton, Cal	PST	(7)	h	+25
Jackson, Miss Jacksonville, Fla	EST	(3)	c	+42	Tampa, Fla	EST	(3)	f	1.46
Jaeksonville, Fla Johnstown, Pa	EST	(5)	e	+31	Profes Figure That.		(5)	f b	+ 50
Juneau, Alaska	135°	(3)	b	+13 + 58	Toledo, Obio Topeka, Kans	COL	(5)	h	+38
Kalamazoo, Mich	EST	(5)	a l	+34	Tropton M. I	10811	(5)	e	+15
Kansas City, Mo Lakewood, Ohio Laneaster, Pa Lansing, Mich	EST	(3) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (6)	b	$^{+43}_{+21}$	Washington, D. C	EOT.	(3) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (6)	h	+ 50 + 50 + 38 + 15 + 24 + 21 + 36 + 39
Laneaster, Pa	EST	(5)	e	$^{+21}_{+54}$	Waterloo, Iowa W. Palm Beach, Fla	CST EST	(3)	j h	+36
Lansing, Mich	EST EST	1(6)	e l i	0	Wheeling, W. Va	EST	(3)	e	+39
Lewiston, Me	EST	(6)		2	Wichita, Kans	COL	(4)	f	+45
Lexington, Ky Lincoln, Neb	EST	(6) (5) (5)	i	+54	Wilmington Del	IEST -	(7)	_ I	+45
Lincoln, Neb	CST	(5)	d	$\begin{array}{r} -3 \\ +54 \\ +43 \\ +25 \end{array}$	Winnipeg, Man Worcester, Mass		(4) (5) (7) (5)	la	+45 +18 +45 +3 +38
Little Rock, Ark Los Angeles, Cal	PST	(4)	g	+ 29	Youngstown, Ohio	EST	(5)	e	+38
Lots Italigotob, Calif.		1-7	3						

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER

by Samuel Taylor Coleridge

with illustrations by Gustave Dore, appeared in full, 1877, in a 14 x 22 size book published by Harper & Brothers, New York. There follow excerpts from said book. Many can fill in the missing verses from memory.



"It is an ancient Mariner, And he stoppeth one of three."

"The Wedding-Guest sat on a stone: He ean not chuse but hear;"



"With sloping masts and dipping prow, As who pursued with yell and blow Still treads the shadow of his foe, And forward bends his head, The ship drove fast, loud roared the blast, And southward aye we fled.

And now there came both mist and snow, And it grew wondrous cold: And ice, mast-high, came floating by, As green as emerald."



"And a good south wind sprung up behind; The Albatross did follow, And every day, for food or play, Came to the mariners' hollo!

In mist or cloud, on mast or shroud, It perched for vespers nine; Whiles all the night, through fog-smoke white, Glimmered the white Moonshine.

'God save thee, ancient Mariner! From the fiends, that plague thee thus!— Why look'st thou so?'— With my cross-bow I shot the Albatross."



"All in a hot and copper sky, The bloody Sun, at noon, Right up above the mast did stand, No bigger than the Moon.

Day after day, day after day, We stuck, nor breath nor motion; As idle as a painted ship Upon a painted ocean.

Water, water, every where, And all the boards did shrink; Water, water, every where, Nor any drop to drink."



"Alone, alone, all, all alone, Alone on a wide, wide sea! And never a saint took pity on My soul in agony.

The many men, so beautiful!
And they all dead did lie:
And a thousand thousand slimy things
Lived on; and so did I.

I looked upon the rotting sea, And drew my eyes away; I looked upon the rotting deck, And there the dead men lay."



"Beyond the shadow of the ship, I watched the water-snakes: They moved in tracks of shining white, And when they reared, the elfish light Fell off in hoary flakes.

Within the shadow of the ship I watched their rich attire: Blue, glossy green, and velvet black, They coiled and swam; and every track Was a flash of golden fire."



"They grouned, they stirred, they all uprose, Nor spake, nor moved their eyes: It had been strange, even in a dream, To have seen those dead men rise.

The helmsman steered, the ship moved on; Yet never a breeze up blew!
The mariners all 'gan work the ropes, Where they were wont to do:
They raised their limbs like lifeless tools—We were a ghastly crew."



"Each corse lay flat, lifeless and flat, And, by the holy rood! A man all light, a seraph-man, On every corse there stood.

This seraph-band, each waved his hand: It was a heavenly sight! They stood as signals to the land, Each one a lovely light;

This seraph-band, each waved his hand, No voice did they impart — No voice; but oh! the silence sank Like music on my heart."



"I moved my lips — the Pilot shrieked And fell down in a fit; The holy Hermit raised his eyes, And prayed where he did sit.

I took the oars: the Pilot's boy, Who now doth crazy go, Laughed loud and long, and all the while His eyes went to and fro. 'Ha! ha!' quoth he, 'full plain I see The Devil knows how to row'."



"And now, all in my own countree, I stood on the firm land!
The Hermit stepped forth from the boat, And scarcely he could stand.

'O shrieve me, shrieve me, holy man?'
The Hermit crossed his brow.
'Say quick,' quoth he, 'I bid thee say—
What manner of man art thou?'

Forthwith this frame of mine was wrenched With a woful agony, Which forced me to begin my tale; And then it left me free."



"He prayeth best, who loveth best All things both great and small; For the dear God who loveth us, He made and loveth all.

The Mariner, whose eye is bright, Whose beard with age is hoar, Is gone: and now the Wedding-Guest Turned from the Bridegroom's door.

He went like one that hath been stunned, And is of sense forlorn: A sadder and a wiser man, He rose the morrow morn." -1

For sore,
aching muscles—
An old

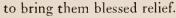
New England Remedy

Nobody has ever been able to duplicate

Before the turn of the century, a native New Englander searched for a pleasant, effective way to relieve one of man's most common ailments—the searing aches and pain that overexertion inflicts on muscles.

He discovered that a special blend of oils and tinctures rubbed upon the afflicted areas brought almost unbelievable relief.

Soon, through all New England—
then across the country—men, women, and children no longer needed to fear the anguish that unaccustomed exercise exacts from legs, arms, and back muscles. For this New Englander's special formula stood ready in millions of medicine cabinets



Today, Americans bound to desk or machine or shop all week, get their exercise from sports and household chores on weekends only. And muscles, after occasional weekend workouts, suffer!

But in this modern day, an old New England remedy is theirs to rely upon. And its special blend has never been duplicated by newer products.

It is the undisputed fact that this time-tested liniment has been a household stand-by, bringing its unmatched relief to millions, continuously since 1894.

This famous product is called Absorbine Jr., and if you would like to see what it can do for your own muscle aches, buy a bottle today wherever drugs are sold. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

Ladies: SLIM your appearance ... relieve your BACKSTRAIN

with new Non-Slip



Pend. -Princess Beautu Belt

Strictly for the ladies! New Princess Beauty Belt relieves strain on tired back muscles buoys you up firmly yet gently— gives you that welcome "rested" feeling that lets you work or play without nagging. energy-robbing discomfort. Appear inches slimmer without that heavy "corseted" look. Delicately feminine in style. Weighs just 4 ounces—hugs your hips like the skin itself. Adjusts in seconds. Foam rubber back pad for extra-gentle sup-port. Only \$4.98 postpaid. Give hip measure. Removable long garter at-tachments available—50c for set of 4. Money-back guarantee if returned within 30 days postpaid. Hip sizes 46-50, \$1.00 extra. NEL-KING Products, Inc., Dept. ON62L 811 Wyandotte St., Kansas City 5, Missouri.

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RELIEVES HAY FEVER - SINUS SUN BURN - DIAPER RASH BURNS AND ATHLETES FOOT

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Get Boroleum today at your druggist. May be safely used on all parts of the body.

Contains Menthol, Camphor, Eucalyptol, Methyl Salicylate, Boric Acid, and Petrolatum.

All Ingredients U.S.P.

If your druggist is out of stock, order by mail. Send 70¢ for each tube to —



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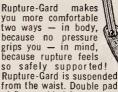
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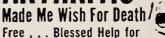
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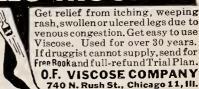
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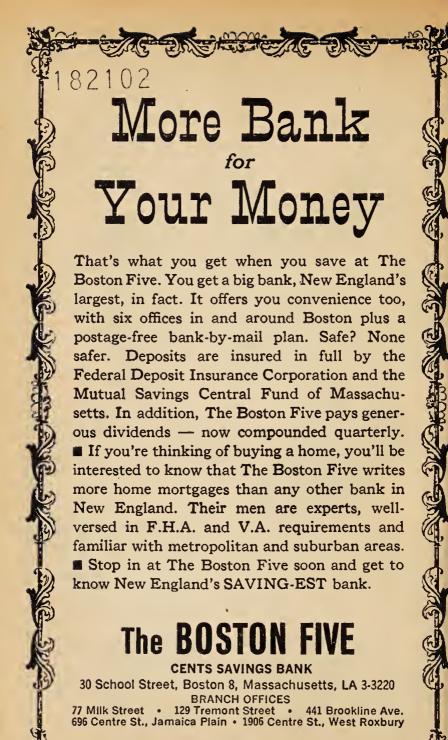


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